THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 58. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

President Thiers' Inaugural

The Situation in France.

Policy of the Administration.

Another Haul of Counterfeiters.

The 50-cent Stamp Operators

The Fortifications of London.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PRESIDENT THIERS' INAUGURAL.

His Estimate of the French Situation—The Policy of His Administration—Appeal for Concord.

President Thiers addressed the French National Assembly on the 19th ult., on the occasion of his assuming the duties of Executive of the French nation, in the following terms:—

I must first of all thank you, not for the heavy burden you have placed upon me, but for the proof of your confidence accorded to me on Friday. Although appalled by the difficult, perilous, and very melancholy task imposed upon me, I have no other sentiment than immediate and absolute obedience to the will of the nation, which ought to be the more obeyed, respected, and loved accordingly as she is most unfortunate. Alas! she is unfortunate; more so than at any other period of her history; so vast, so checkered, and so glorious, wherein we see her so many times precipitated into an abyss of misfortune, but returning at a bound to power and glory, and engaging in all that is great and beautiful, and useful to mankind. She is indeed unfortunate, but she remains one of the greatest and most powerful nations of the earth; still young and proud, inexhaustible in resources, and, more than all, heroic: as witness the long defense of Paris, which must ever remain a monument of human constancy and energy.

Full of confidence in the powerful faculties of our dear Fatherland, I resign myself without hesitation or calculation to the national will, by you expressed, and I am here at your call. I may say at your orders, ready to obey you, but always with the reservation of resisting you if, carried away by a generous but mistaken sentiment, you ask of me what wise policy would condemn, as I did eight months ago, when I rose suddenly to resist the unfortunate entanglements which were drawing us into a disastrous war.

In the interest of united action, you leave me the choice of my colleagues; I have chosen them without any other reason for my preference than the public esteem universally accorded to their character and ability; and I have taken them not from one party, but from all, as the country has done in voting for you, and placing upon the same ticket persons apparently the most opposed, but who are united by patriotism, enlightenment, and community of good intentions.

Allow me to enumerate the names and offices of the colleagues who have favored me with their cooperation:—

M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice; M. Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Picard, Minister of the Interior; M. Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Lambrecht, Minister of Commerce; General Leflo, Minister of War; Admiral Pothuan, Minister of Marine; M. de Larcy, Minister of Public Works. This list does not include the Minister of Finance. He has been decided upon by the Council, but as the honorable member to whom that department will be confided is not at Bordeaux, I have not felt bound to make his name public. [M. Thiers referred to M. Buffet—ED.] You have no doubt remarked that I am not charged with any ministerial department, in order that I may have the more time to draw to one purpose, and supervise with equal vigilance, all branches of the French administration.

Without placing before you a plan of government, which is always somewhat vague, I shall present you with some views on the thought of union which governs me, and on which I would base the reconstruction of our country. In a state of society that is prosperous, regularly constituted, and yields gently to the progress of opinion, each party represents a political system. To combine all in the same administration would be placing there opposing forces which would either neutralize each other, or, in the event of dissensions, end in inertia or conflict.

But, alas! does our present situation show society regularly constituted, yielding gently to the progress of opinion? France, precipitated without serious reasons or sufficient preparation into war, has seen one-half of her soil invaded, her army destroyed, her fine organization disrupted, her old and powerful unity compromised, her finances embarrassed, the greater part of her sons withdrawn from labor to die on the battle-fields, order profoundly disturbed by the apparition of anarchy, and after the enforced surrender of Paris war suspended only for some days, and ready to recommence if a Government esteemed by Europe, courageously accepting the authority and assuming the responsibility of doleful negotiations, fails to put an end to appalling calamities.

In presence of this state of things, is there—can there be—two policies? But must there not be only one, strong, expedient, consistent, and urgent, in order to make peace as promptly as possible under the evils which overwhelm us?

Who will not maintain that we must, as soon and as completely as possibly, terminate the foreign occupation by means of a peace courageously negotiated, and which will not be accepted unless it is honorable; relieve our fields of the enemy which tramples and destroys them; recall from foreign prisons our captured soldiers, officers, and generals; reconstruct of them a disciplined and valiant army; reform by election our Councils-General and our dissolved municipal councils; reorganize our disorganized administration; terminate ruinous expenses; re-establish, if not our finances, which would not be the work of a day, at least our credit—the only means of meeting our pressing engagements; return to the fields and workshops our Mobiles; open obstructed roads; rebuild destroyed bridges, and thus create employment—the only means by which our artisans and peasants can live.

Is there any one who can say that there is anything more pressing than all this? And is there here one, for example, who would gravely discuss articles of the Constitution, while our people, dying of hunger, are obliged to give foreign soldiers the last morsel of bread that remains?

No, no, gentlemen! Tranquillize; reorganize; revive credit; reanimate industry; behold the only policy possible, or even conceivable at this moment. In all this, every sensible, honest, enlightened man, be he for a monarchy or a republic, can work usefully, and if he works only for a year or six months, he may return with a high head and satisfied conscience into the ranks of his countrymen.

Ah! no doubt, when we shall have rendered our country the pressing services I have enumerated, when we shall have raised from the soil where she lies prostrate that noble being called France, when we shall have stanched her wounds, recuperated her strength, she will return to consciousness, and then, reanimated, and in full freedom of mind, she will say how she wishes to live.

When this work of reparation will be over, and it may not be very long, the time of discussion and of considering the theories of government will have come, and having accomplished our reconstruction under a republic, we can determine with discernment our destinies, and this judgment will be pronounced, not by a minority but by a majority of our fellow-citizens, that is, by the national will itself.

Such is the only policy possible, expedient, and adapted to the unhappy circumstances we are in. It is to it my honorable colleagues are ready to devote their experienced faculties; it is to it that, for my part, despite age, and the fatigues of a long life, I am ready to consecrate all the strength that remains to me without any design or any other ambition, I swear to you, than to attach to my last days, the regrets of my fellow-citizens, and permit me to add, without even being assured of it after the most intense devotion, to obtain justice for my efforts. But, no matter, in presence of our suffering and perishing country all personal considerations would be unpardonable. Let us be united, and, by showing that we are capable of concord and wisdom, we shall obtain the esteem of Europe, and, with her esteem, her support, and, further, the respect of the enemy himself, and all this will be the strongest support you can give to our negotiators when defending the interests of France in the negotiations that are about to open. Defer, then, to a period which cannot be far, the political dissensions which have divided us, and may divide us still more, and let difference of opinion, which I know is the result of sincere convictions, only return when it shall no longer be an attack upon the existence and safety of the country.

IN A COUNTERFEITER'S DEN.

Breaking Up of the Fifty-Cent Stamp Operators—Presses, Plates, and Money Seized.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a *Tribune* reporter saw Colonel Whitley and two of his officers entering a clarence in front of the Secret Service Department in Bleecker street, and saw a carriage dash off in the direction of the Bowery. Confident that something calculated to entail disaster upon some of the rogues of New York was in the wind, the reporter gave chase and caught the party near Third avenue and Fourteenth street. Mounting the box, unknown to the detectives inside, he was swiftly whirled away. At a command from the Colonel the carriage stopped in front of the five-story tenement house No. 321 East Twenty-fourth street, near Second avenue, the detectives alighted and entered, followed at a short distance by the reporter.

The premises are peculiarly constructed. Behind the tenement house, and separated from it by a small yard, is a two-story, double brick house, to which access is only obtained by the passage-way through the larger building and the yard. On one side of the wooden stoop is a room used as a wash-room by the inhabitants of the tenement-house, and on the other is a small, dark room, dingy and covered with cobwebs. Outside the window, which reaches to the ground, is a small pine board conveying the intelligence (in printers' ink) that the establishment is a "Printing Office." Passing through the washing-room into a passage-way, a glass door is the only obstacle to the interior of the "office." This was quickly opened by a skeleton key, and the whole party, with which by this time the reporter was associated, walked into the den of the Quimby gang of counterfeiters. None of the proprietors were in, a fact that may be attributed to their incarceration in Ludlow street jail, but their materials for "making money" were clearly manifest. In the centre of one side of the room stood a small hand-press, and upon a couple of empty flour barrels were scattered pots of colors, cans of oil, and the like. In a closet at the back of the room were piled up packages of counterfeit 50-cent currency, well executed and neatly tied up. The plates were nowhere to be found, though the detectives were satisfied that they were concealed about the premises. Axes and hatches were brought into requisition, and an onslaught made upon the flooring. In a few minutes a loose plank was discovered; this was ripped up, and underneath were found four plates, two bed-pieces, and a transfer roller. The bed pieces are first engraved, the impression is taken from them on the transfer-roller, from which any number of printing plates may be made. The plates were steel, and the engraving remarkably well executed. The presses, rollers, paper, ink, colors, and oil were quickly transferred to a car in attendance, and the plates and money to the carriage, and in few minutes the raiding party was back in the Secret Service Office.

The Colonel considers this the most important haul of the season. About a week ago he effected the arrest of the gang, 10 in number. From information derived from some of the gang who were frighted by the prospect before them, the Colonel made up his mind that the plates were in New York, and set about finding them with the success detailed.—*N. Y. Tribune to-day.*

ARSON MOST HORRIBLE.

Setting Fire to a Ship on the Wide Ocean—The Burning of the Robert Edwards.

The trial of the three seamen charged with arson at sea in burning the ship Robert Edwards continued yesterday. The Government closed their evidence, after which the counsel for the defendants moved for their acquittal on the ground that no positive proof had been furnished to show that the fire was not the result of an accident, and that the alleged confessions of the prisoners were made under the fear of punishment, and should not be considered as affecting the trial.

MORE STATE'S EVIDENCE.

Edwin B. Lockwood, one of the crew, also indicted for participating in the crime, but who was allowed to turn State's evidence, testified that the captain and mate were always cruel in their treatment of the men. A prisoner from Ludlow street jail was examined for the defense, who testified that during his confinement with Duncan, one of the seamen who has testified on the side of the Government, he heard him say repeatedly that the three seamen were not guilty of setting the ship on fire, and that he was going to testify for the Government and clear himself and get a position.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE SHIP.

In summing up the case the counsel for the defendants again alluded to the utter want of evidence to show that any motive had existed to incite the men to the crime, and said that if any conspiracy was gotten up between them for the purpose of destroying the ship, they must have expected to perish with her. The jury, after being absent about an hour, returned to ask the Court if they were allowed to discriminate between the prisoners in finding their verdict. Judge Woodruff replied that they could discriminate, and that if they found one more or less guilty than another they could make such a return in the verdict.

THE VERDICT.

After having been absent another hour the jury returned with a verdict that Pardue was guilty of setting fire to the ship, and recommending him to mercy; and that Meriditt and Allen were guilty for knowing that he did it and not preventing it, but also recommending them to mercy. The court decided that this was not a verdict, as there were no degrees under this indictment, and instructed the jury to retire again, saying they must find the prisoners "guilty" or "not guilty."—*To-day's N. Y. World.*

DELAWARE.

The Wilmington M. E. Conference—Churches of All Kinds in the District.

The proceedings of the conference have been reported by telegraph to this paper, but we find the following additional information in the Wilmington *Commercial*:—

The Wilmington Conference embraces the entire State of Delaware and the Eastern shores of Maryland and Virginia, and this is a purely Peninsula institution, having "Mason and Dixon's" line for the northern boundary.

The number of churches of the different denominations are reported as follows:—Baptist, 34; Protestant Episcopal, 39; Friends, 19; Presbyterian, 50; Roman Catholic, 10; Methodist Protestant, 70; Methodist (South), 20, Methodist Episcopal, 446. Total, 718. Allowing the churches an average of two hundred sittings, there are 45,800 sittings provided by all the other denominations, and 89,200 by the M. E. Church. Calculating the number of persons under the influence of the several churches as three times the membership there is presented the rather surprising figures of 57,120 persons in all other denominations, and 163,560 attending the Methodist churches. Thus this church is given a position for influence almost double that of all the other churches combined, and, in comparison with the entire population, gives her a regular church member of one in every 19 of our citizens.

—Charleston policemen arrest gentlemen who carry canes and annoy their sensitive ears by striking them (the canes, not the ears) on the pavement as they walk.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Continued Disturbances in Paris.

Payment of the Indemnity.

American Loan in England.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Wilmington Methodist Conference.

Execution of John Thomas

The Sumner Affair in Boston.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Continued Disturbances at Paris.

LONDON, March 10.—The special correspondent of the London *Telegraph* at Paris reports, under date of March 9, that there is continual agitation on the part of the National Guards, who threaten to dissolve the National Assembly should it meet at Versailles. General Vinoy is military commander of Paris, and threatens to bring a large force to bear against the National Guards. The Anti-German League in Paris grows rapidly in strength and members.

The Tri-color and the Red Flag.

The *Times'* special from Paris says parties of sailors attempted to substitute the tri-color for the red flag on the Column of July, which created a great disturbance. The sailors were arrested and imprisoned, quiet restored, and the red flag replaced. The Place de la Bastile is guarded by eight battalions of National Guard. Three ammunition wagons were plundered by the malcontents and their escort wounded.

PARIS, March 10.—It is thought the

First Instalment of the Indemnity

will be raised solely in France. The Minister of Finance, M. Pouyer Quert'er, has requested from the heads of departments an exact account of the

Depredations Committed by the Prussians

as a basis for an abatement of the taxes in the revision of the next budget.

LONDON, March 10.—A despatch announces the

Return of the Grand Duke of Baden to Carlsruhe.

and says the event was the occasion of great public rejoicing.

LONDON, March 10.

The Royal Albert Hall,

a new and magnificent building, erected for the London exhibition of 1871, will be formally opened to the public on the 29th of March by the Queen in person.

A protest is circulating for signatures in the London Stock Exchange against the

Introduction of the Russian Loan

into the market pending the decision of the Black Sea Conference.

The New American Loan.

London firms authorized by the United States Treasury Department have invited applications to the new American loan.

Papal Guarantees.

FLORENCE, March 10.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies is engaged in the discussion of the Papal guarantees.

The Indian Budget.

CALCUTTA, March 9.—The budget is a very favorable exhibit of the finances of India. It provides for the reduction of the income tax, and estimates the revenue for the year from opium alone at eight millions sterling.

Forgery on Victor Emmanuel.

FLORENCE, March 10.—King Victor Emanuel denounces as a forgery the letter credited to him by the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, expressive of his surprise and disappointment at the hard terms inflicted on France, and especially as to the cession of territory.

The letter was stated to have been written to the Emperor William.

LONDON, March 10.—A despatch from Dieppe, dated to-day, says that the

Discharged Mobile Guards

from the Army of the North are arriving there.

A Review of 40,000 French Troops

will be held at Rouen to-morrow.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 10—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money, 91¾; for account, 91¾@91⅞. American securities quiet; 5-20s of 1862, 92; of 1865, old, 91¾; of 1867, 90¾, 10-40s, 89. Stocks quiet; Erie, 18½; Illinois Central, 109¾; Great Western, 30.

LIVERPOOL, March 10—12 M.—(Official)—Cotton opened dull, with a downward tendency; uplands, 7 7-16@7½d.; Orleans, 7½@7¾d. Sales of the day estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 72,000 bales, of which 18,000 were for export and 5000 for speculation. Stock, 768,000 bales, of which 421,000 are American. Imports of the week, 132,000 bales, of which 100,000 are American. Actual export, 25,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 10—1:30 P. M.—Consols 91¾ for both money and account. United States bonds are easier. of 1862, 91¾; of 1865, 91¾; of 1867, 90¾; Ten-forties, 88¾. Erie Railroad, 18¾; Illinois Central, 110; Great Western, 30.

LIVERPOOL, March 10—1:30 P. M.—Cotton is unchanged. Wheat, California white, 11s. 10d.; red Western, No. 2 to No. 1, 10s. 9d.@11s. 3d.; red winter, 11s. 5d. The receipts of wheat for three days have been 7500 quarters, all American. Flour is quoted at 28s. Corn, new No. 2 mixed, 35s. 9d. Cheese, 71s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 10—3 P. M.—At Manchester, the market for goods and yarns was steady. Cotton is unofficially reported quiet; the sales of cotton today are 10,000 bales, including, for speculation and export, 2000 bales. The stock at sea is 512,000 bales, including 250,000 bales American.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 4@5 per cent. Gold, 111¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 111⅜; do. 1865, do. 111⅜; do. 1865, new, 111½; do. 1867, 111; do. 1868, 111¼; 10-40s, 109⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 67; Missouri 6s, 91¾; Canton Co., 74; Cumberland preferred, 32½; New York Central and Hudson River, 98; Erie, 21½; Reading, 102¾; Adams Express, 69½; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 98¼; Illinois Central, 134; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 117½; Chicago and Rock Island, 112½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97½; Western Union Telegraph, 85½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Cotton quiet; sales 1000 bales at 14¾c.. Flour dull and market slightly favors sellers; sales 7500 bbls. State at $6@7·35; Ohio at $6·85@7·65; Western at $6@7·90. Wheat dull and nominal; no sales. Corn dull; sales 97,000 bushels new mixed Western at 85@86c. Oats dull; sales 16,000 bushels Ohio at 68@70c. Beef steady. Pork dull. Lard unchanged. Whisky quiet at 93c.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

How Mr. Sumner's Removal is Regarded in Boston.

BOSTON, March 10.—The *Advertiser*, commenting on the removal of Senator Sumner, says:—"Whatever loss of sympathy he may have sustained by his course on the San Domingo inquiry would be doubly restored to him by all who believe in fair and open warfare, even if an enemy. Nor do we believe the country would sustain the attempt to prejudice the San Domingo question or any other seriously affecting our relations with foreign countries by packing committees in advance solely or mainly with reference to them. Much as we have differed from Mr. Sumner, and unjust as he is in his intolerance of dissent, we believe the country is with him on the question of annexing any of the tropical islands while their governments cannot maintain themselves, except under the shadow of our war ships, and the people have no means of expressing their free choice; and though there may be some qualification in fastening a personal slight upon Mr. Summer, we do not think that when the issue is fairly made up, the fact that Mr. Cameron speaks for the Foreign Committee, and Mr. Sumner simply as the Senator from Massachusetts, will materially alter the result."

Freedmen's Aid Society.

BOSTON, March 10.—At the annual meeting of the Freedmen's Aid Society, the secretary, Mrs. Cheny, read a report giving a review of the transactions of the society for the past year. The total number of pupils at present is upwards 3000; total number of schools, 43; and teachers, 71. Maryland has 16 schools, 16 teachers; Virginia, 14 schools, 22 teachers; North Carolina, 1 school, 3 teachers; South Carolina, 11 schools, 25 teachers; Georgia, 1 school, 5 teachers.

The condition of things is more favorable in South Carolina than other State, that State having adopted a public school system recognizing whites and blacks on equal terms. North Carolina and Virginia have also taken action, and in part initiated a public school system.

The situation in Maryland and Georgia is not altogether encouraging, owing to the opposition of a portion of the whites and the apathy of the blacks.

Normal schools are regarded as very successful and useful. The gradual relinquishment of the ordinary schools to the support of the people of the States is contemplated, but it is hoped that the normal schools will be sustained by the society for the assured benefits which will thereby ensue to the general educational system of the South. The graduates of schools have in many instances been taken into employment as teachers under the auspices of the State. The receipts of the society for the year exceed $50,000. Governor Claflin was re-elected President.

FROM NEW YORK.

Execution of the Murderer Thomas.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The negro murderer Thomas was executed in the Tombs this morning. Notwithstanding the heavy rain, nearly a thousand persons were around the walls outside the prison. The Sheriff took precautions to divest the execution as much as possible of any brutalizing feature. Only officials and members of the press were admitted. A number of persons clambered to the roofs of buildings facing the Tombs, but a canvas prevented any view. The prisoner did not sleep at all during the night, but prayed at intervals with Father Duranquet, who remained with him till the hour of execution. Thomas showed much fortitude on the scaffold, and knelt in prayer for a few minutes before the drop fell. He was of so powerful a frame that twenty-five minutes elapsed from the time the bolt was drawn till life was extinct.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Volcanic Threatenings.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Mount Ranvier, in Washington Territory, appears to be firing up for a volcanic eruption. The heat at the summit has become so great as to melt the snow. Heretofore, during the hottest summer weather, the melting of the snow was but partial. There is a constant emission of steam, and some persons living in the vicinity report smoke from the mountain.

The Cod Fishery.

The schooner Romp arrived this evening from the Chamiquin Islands with the first cargo of codfish this season.

The New Line of Mail Steamers

between San Francisco and Australia is advertised. The steamship Nevada will sail April 8, touching at Honolulu, for Australian ports and Auckland. Freights only will be taken to Auckland.

FROM DELAWARE.

The Wilmington M. E. Conference—Third Day

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DOVER, Del., March 10.—The conference was called to order by Bishop Jones at nine o'clock. Dr. Colclazer conducted the opening exercises. The fourth question of the general minutes was taken up, and the character of the following passed:—A. L. Hood, F. M. Chatham, James Conner, J. G. Fosnocht, C. Prettyman, G. D. Watson, William R. McFarland, W. H. Hutchin, and C. W. Buoy.

The following were elected:—Elders John D. Rigg and Amos A. Ewing. Both are broken down in health and received supernumerary relation. The list of supernumerary preachers was then called.

T. Scott and R. W. Todd were given effective relation and Leonidas Dobson marked withdrawn. The Secretary made his report, after which the effective Elders were called.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Destructive Fire in Orange, Va.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A special despatch from Orange, Va., says a fire there yesterday afternoon destroyed the hotel of House worth & Yates, the store of Mr. Ross, three dwelling houses, and the Baptist church.

—An inebriate asylum for women only is to be established in Pennsylvania.

—Thus far Boston has subscribed $173,215 for its proposed museum of fine arts.

—The girl of the period uses "Little-Church-Around-the-Corner chewing-gum."

—The total assets of the banks and insurance companies of Hartford are $106,669,930.

—San Domingo is said to be a place "where every prospect pleases, and only man is vile."

—The average daily consumption of water in Boston the past year has been 14,993,660 gallons.

—There is a colored man in West Troy who carries on the business of selling horse meat at three cents a pound.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Sumner Imbroglio.

The Republican Caucus.

Yesterday's Decision Sustained

Important Treasr'y Statement

Five-twenties and the New Bonds.

Liberal Offer to Holders.

The N. Y. Counterfeit Seizures.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

The Senate Republican Caucus

met again this morning. Mr. Hill, of Georgia, made a motion to reconsider the action of the caucus yesterday with regard to Senator Sumner. The President's friends protested against the action of changing what had been done yesterday by a vote of 21 to 20. The caucus refused to reconsider its action displacing Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee of Foreign Relations.

Mr. Sumner's Friends

of yesterday all stood firm, while it will be seen by the vote that three of the President's friends backed down. The truth is all parties are now heartily ashamed of their action, and but for the strong outside pressure brought to bear upon the Senate by the administration, the whole action would be reversed.

The President is Still Determined

in his hostility to Sumner, and will not allow his friends to let up on him. The President's friends in the caucus to-day who did not vote were Hamlin and Kellogg. Pratt, of Indiana, went over to Sumner. Two of Sumner's friends were absent, otherwise the vote would have been a tie. The caucus meets again at 3 o'clock to consider the question of adjournment and other questions. It is probable that

Another Effort Will be Made

to reconsider the action of the caucus relative to Mr. Sumner. The Senator continues to receive telegrams and letters from all quarters, denouncing the action of the caucus, and protesting against the indignity which the President and his friends seek to put upon him.

The Democratic Caucus

this morning was a joint one of the Senate and House, relating to their party movements and action. They agreed to stand by their former action relative to an early adjournment.

General Butler

is busy preparing his report to be submitted to the Republican House caucus to-night. The difficulty among the Republicans is to agree upon

Measures for the South.

There seems to be wide diversity of opinion as to what should be passed.

The Five-twenties and the New Bonds.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Treasury Department will receive at once any five-twenty bonds which holders may desire to surrender in anticipation of the new bonds, and pay the interest upon the bonds so surrendered to the first day of May next without rebate, at which time the new bonds will begin to bear interest, and will also issue certificates which will entitle the holders to receive the new bonds when they are ready for delivery. The five-twenties surrendered must be transmitted to the Treasury Department, and the certificates guaranteeing the delivery of the new bonds will then be issued. Registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Walter Abbot is detached from torpedo duty, and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant-Commander Charles H. Pendleton from Washington Navy Yard, and ordered to the Naval Observatory. The orders assigning Lieutenant William H. Emory to the Relief are revoked, and he resumes his duties at the Naval Observatory. First Assistant Engineer Thomas M. Dukehart has resigned.

Democratic Caucus.

A Democratic caucus was held this morning, Mr. Fernando Wood in the chair. On motion of Mr. Campbell, the members of the present Congress are retained on the committee. It was further resolved that that the caucus adjourn to meet at such time as the chairman shall hereafter designate.

The Republican Senators

held a caucus this morning, when a motion was made to reconsider their action of yesterday in adopting the report on the standing committees. The reason given for this motion was that much dissatisfaction was produced among some Republicans in consequence of the removal of Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The discussion, which was very spirited, was terminated in laying the motion on the table, the majority being two, several of the Senators not voting. After the adjournment of the Senate this afternoon another Republican caucus will be held to consider what business should be brought before Congress.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Counterfeit Seizures.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The seizures of counterfeit money, presses, plates, etc., in a mill in Twenty-fourth street, last night, by Colonel Whitley, amount to $20,000.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—Cotton weaker; low middling 13½c. Flour dull, but firm for good grades. Cloverseed more active at $7@7·37½. Wheat firm; choice white, $2·05@2·10; fair to prime, $1·90@1·99; prime to choice red, $1·90@2·15; fair to good, $1·80@1·75; common, $1·40@1·60. Ohio and Indiana, $1·58@1·65; Pennsylvania, $1·60@1·65. Corn—white Southern weak at 83@85c.; yellow Southern firm at 83c. Oats firm at 61@62c. Rye dull at 90c.@$1·05. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm at 92c.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 10.—The Senate is not in session.

House.

The following bills were introduced:—

Mr. Cloud, incorporating the Keystone Printing Company; also, revising the grades of Montgomery avenue.

Mr. McGowan, requiring the Park Commissioners to erect an art gallery out of the proceeds of the sale of the arsenal at Sixteenth and Filbert streets, and to deposit the picture of the Battle of Gettysburg in such art gallery.

By Mr. Thompson, incorporating the Greenwich Point Railroad and Ferry Company, along Mifflin, Reed, and Weccacoe avenue to Greenwich, and thence by ferry to Gloucester.

Also, a supplement to the Militia law, authorizing the appointment of a board of canvassers, who shall ascertain who are liable to the militia tax, and shall hear appeals.

By Mr. Whitson, extending the term of all county treasurers in the State three years.

Mr. McAleer, one incorporating the Passenger Conductors' Life Insurance Company. The corporators include T. Sprole Leisenring, J. McAleer, and others. The bill was passed.

The House bill which was passed last week by a majority of one vote, exempting parsonages from taxation was recalled from the Senate on motion of Mr. Chalfant, who stated that it had never been legally passed, because Mr. Steele, whose vote had been recorded in its favor, had been absent. The fault had occurred on a night when the gas in the House had been extinguished, and the clerks were not to blame. The bill was recalled from the Senate.

Mr. Duffy introduced a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint inspectors of all malt liquors, and requiring brewers to pay for such inspection.

Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, from the Committee on Estates, reported the bill negatively which was intended to forfeit the surplus balances of the Philadelphia and other savings fund. This is the bill which was defeated last winter.

A supplement for the Philadelphia and Delaware River Railroad was passed.

A bill relating to the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company, allowing them to salt their tracks west of the Schuylkill river bridge to Twenty-third street, came up and was opposed by Messrs. Josephs, Mooney, and McGowan and favored by Messrs. Miller, Smith, and Cloud.

Mr. Johnston moved its postponement.

Mr. Josephs moved an indefinite postponement. Disagreed to by a tie vote.

The question recurring on the motion to postpone for the present it was agreed to by a vote of 42 to 41.

A bill incorporating the Germantown and Frenchtown Passenger Railway Company passed. Adjourned till 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

TRACK OF A TORNADO.

The Track of the Hurricane that Swept Over St. Louis—Narrow Escape of the City—Almost Incredible Freaks of the Storm.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Our tradesmen are giving thanks that the awful tornado which visited East St. Louis yesterday afternoon confined its ravages to the eastern bank of the river, for the western bank is not only lined for miles with steamers, but includes all of St. Louis proper, a city numbering nearly three hundred and twenty-five thousand inhabitants. Had the hurricane struck here the killed and wounded must have been numbered by thousands. But by the mercy of Providence the fearful blast was hurled upon the eastern bank, a place where there is comparatively little life and few buildings. The river contracts suddenly about half a mile above this city, and in former times the fierce current cleft a small channel for itself through the Illinois bank, making a large island, known popularly as Bloody Island, from the fatal duels that once were fought here. The town lies considerably to the rear of the bank, and was not injured in any way by the furious blast. But where the shore rises shelving from the muddy waters of the Mississippi, all along the front of the island for a mile extend the depots of the numerous railways that converge upon St. Louis. The tornado, which seems to have been one of those circular storms which seafaring call

TYPHOONS,

cork-screwed itself down the river, leaving light tokens of its passage in the shape of uprooted trees. But when it came within one hundred yerds of the huge St. Louis elevator which stands on the western bank, raising its eleven stories to a height of ninety feet, it veered suddenly, and hurled its accumulated strength upon the opposite side of the river, where stretched the long line of depots for five or six railways. This huge elevator so fortunately spared is the very largest in the country, and for some years was so much greater than the grain business of St. Louis required that it was a constant source of jesting for the wits of Chicago. But of late years the immense progress of the city not only gave this huge elevator all it could do, but necessitated the erection of another one on the opposite shore. This second elevator, which was erected some three years ago, was very broad and somewhat low, a peculiarity of construction which saved it from downfall, for it was the first object

STRUCK BY THE TORNADO

when it made its panther-like leap across the river. The force of the wind was sufficient to tear off the greater part of the roof, which was carried beyond the steep bank many hundred feet and hurled in one mass upon some coal wagons which were coming down to the ferry boats of the Wiggans Company. Then it whirled to the left in a northeasterly direction, moving up the bank and utterly demolishing the freight depot of the St. Louis and Vandalia Railroad—a strong and durable wooden edifice 800 feet long by 100 feet high. This building was laid prostrate in fragments, the splinters of wood flying in showers, and seriously injuring several workmen. Still to the left is the Chicago and Alton Railroad, the depot of which was spared, capriciously, but the round house, scale office, the freight office, and planking of the wooden pathway along the depot were all utterly demolished

JOHN THOMAS.

Last Hours of the Condemned.

John Thomas, the negro murderer, will be executed between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. All the preparations have been made. A large police force will preserve order around the prison and in the prison yard. The condition of the prisoner, as far as his conduct is concerned, remains the same. The old prison officers say that they have never known a man under similar circumstances behave with so much courage and so little bravado. He does not evince regret at the prospect of his death, but says that if he were to feel bad it would be on account of his wife and child, and his parents in Hayti. When speaking his voice is perfectly even, without a quiver in it, and he converses on all subjects rather than on the disagreeable one of his execution, which he constantly avoids. When questioned directly regarding it, he, however, replies without hesitation, and sometimes with a smile on his face. The law decides that to prevent a man who is about to be executed from committing anything rash, such as suicide, to escape the disgrace of the gallows, that watchers shall be placed over him for the period of one week before the execution. Thus two deputy sheriffs relieve each other every six hours by the side of the condemned man, to watch his every action and look into his most secret doings. When his wife (who appears to love him dearly) calls upon him, as she does daily, those men are present to look at every action and to listen to every word. Thomas seems to give his greatest affection, however, to his daughter, a very comely child of about ten years of age, in whom he is perfectly wrapped up. The child does not appear to perfectly realize the terrible position in which her father is placed, and no doubt the dreadful truth has been kept from her young ears. It is a humane precaution, but one which must be awfully trying to the condemned father.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, last evening.*

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE "FREE-TRADE" JUGGLE IN ILLINOIS."

From the Chicago Bureau.

The gist of the doctrine of free trade is that imports which compete with American productions should pay no duties. The free traders will vote every time for high duties on teas, coffee, foreign wines, spices, raw silk, etc., because these articles not being produced in this country, the duties on them do not protect any branch of American industry. But no duties, say they, should be levied on any article that competes with American productions. If, therefore, the Illinois Republican Convention or Legislature intended to endorse free trade, it would have been very easy to do so by a resolution as follows:—

"*Resolved*, That all imports of articles on products which are or can be produced by American industry should come in free of duty; that while the importers of foreign fabrics should have free access to our markets without paying taxes on their wares, the taxes needed for the support of the Government should be collected from American products alone; and that any and all tariffs which are suspected of collecting any portion of the revenue from foreigners, such as the tariffs on wool and woollens, coal, lumber, salt, iron, and steel, and their manufactures, should be repealed."

This is a clear, unequivocal free-trade plank. Every statesman and economist—every Democrat and Republican—every protectionist and free trader—would understand it. It is exactly what the Chicago *Tribune* asks for as the substance of what it calls "revenue reform." Why was not the Illinois Convention and Legislature asked to pass it? Would they have done so if solicited? Very far from it. A juggle of words had to be prepared, which in no way refers to protection or free trade—which, like the old Kansas-Nebraska platforms, might mean anything or the opposite. It was the following:—

"That, as taxation is a pecuniary burden imposed by public authority on the property of the people for the maintenance of the Government, the payment of its debts, and the promotion of the general welfare, Congress ought not to tax the substance or the earnings of the citizen for any other purpose than those above indicated; and it is wrongful and oppressive to enact revenue laws, for the special advantage of one branch of business at the expense of another; and that the best system of protection to industry is that which imposes the lightest burdens and the fewest restrictions on the property and business of the people."

Where, in all that resolution, do we find that imports which compete with American industries ought to come in untaxed? or that duties which are paid by foreign producers ought to be repealed? Does it assume that a Protectionist desires that any taxes shall be levied "for the special advantage of one branch of business at the expense of another?" In one sense all taxes are levied "for the special advantage of one branch of business"—i. e., the taxes are levied to be expended in paying various kinds of persons for rendering various services to the country. About one-half of our State taxes are levied upon all other branches of business to pay school teachers; nearly all the rest are taken to pay prison officers, the administrators of justice, legislators, architects, and carpenters, who are building the new State-house and the various asylums and public works, capitalists who have furnished means for building the State canals to facilitate the transportation of products to their market, etc., etc. In all these instances taxes are collected from all other branches of business to pay over to some one branch of business, in whose results the State has a special interest. Our city governments all levy taxes on the merchants to pay the street cleaners and police, and our National Government levies taxes on the whole people of the Union to pay the fort builders at Charleston or at San Francisco, the soldiers who defend the miners in Idaho, or the post office clerks and mail boys who send the Chicago *Tribune* to its subscribers for a charge about one-tenth of what it costs the Government to render that service. Does the Chicago *Tribune* object to having the general resources of the United States taxed to carry its newspaper to its subscribers for next to nothing and far less than cost? Yet that is enacting laws for the special advantage of one branch of business at the expense of others. The whole country is taxed to build forts at Key West, but no forts are built around Chicago, Springfield, or Madison? These taxes "wrenched from the hard earnings"—as the free-traders would say—of the entire people, make profits for the fort-builders, cannon-founders, etc., and protect the commerce of one corner of the Union; but of what consequence are they to the raisers of cattle in Colorado? They need no forts at Key West. They ought to cry out against this levying of taxes for the special advantage of one branch of business at the expense of another. The Erie Canal, Pacific Railroad, and all our public improvements, were constructed out of just such taxes. There were those whose pin-hole sagacity saw in the whole war for the Union nothing but a levying of taxes for the special advantage of contractors and military officers at the expense of civilians and business men generally. Incidentally, therefore, all collecting and expenditure of Government revenues are at the expense of those branches of business from which the revenue is collected, and for the advantage of those upon which it is expended.

Is this in any special sense true of a protective tariff? We deny that it is. It takes money from no one class to put in the pockets of another, except in that incidental way in which all revenue legislation, whether for free trade or protection, or by direct taxation, does the same thing.

Suppose, for instance, the first demand of the free traders were granted, by the removal of all duties from wools and woollens.

The first effect would be that the Government would lose the $24,000,000 of revenue now paid by the importers of wools and woollens, and—who would make it? The importers would make a very large part of the revenue remitted as extra profits; for the price of wools and woollens is in any event largely dependent on our own cost of production. For a considerable time, therefore, the importers would be able to keep up their price to nearly their present figure, and so realize as profits the sum they now pay to the Government as duties. A sudden, instantaneous repeal of the duties on wools and woollens would lose the Government about twenty millions, and profit the importers a like sum. But the Government is not an individuality: it is merely the fiscal agent of American tax-payers. It in fact can lose nothing. If its revenue fails $24,000,000 from one source, it must make it up from others. In short, it must collect the $24,000,000 now paid on the importation of wools and woollens from our tax-payers in some other form. So, really, the sum which the importers receive as profits, our tax-payers must pay in additional taxes. These $24,000,000 of added taxes, wherever laid, must raise the cost of the articles on which they are laid, and so must be paid by American consumers of those articles, whatever they may be.

If we were to admit, therefore, that the removal of the duties from wools and woollens would lower the price by the amount of the duties, it would not follow that Americans as a whole would gain by it; because the same $24,000,000 now laid on and collected from wools and woollens would have to be laid on some other article of American consumption, and presumptively would increase its cost to that amount. If it were laid on farming lands, it would add to the cost and diminish the profits of farming, lessen the value of land and the number who could live by its tillage, and so raise the selling price of agricultural products, without benefitting the agriculturist.

But we deny, squarely and knowingly, that the removal of the duties from wools and woollens would lessen their cost to the consumer. The cost of most kinds of wools and woollens which are produced in this country is now lower than it was in 1860, before the duties were made protective, and is lower in all cases than it would be if the home production were in any considerable degree diminished. These two facts have been so repeatedly shown in previous issues of the *Bureau* that we need not again quote the prices. The enhancement of domestic production always lowers prices to the consumer.

In another article we publish a concise abstract of the actual results of the tariff on salt, showing that it has so increased our production (thereby of course diminishing our cost of production) as to reduce the price even in New York, and still more at all interior points, considerably lower than salt sold under free trade, and yet leave a margin of profit for salt-producers to-day which they could not have had, at the present selling prices, in 1860. The cost of salt to the consumer being lower under protection than under free trade, it follows that the duty does not rest as a tax upon him, or that if it does it is more than offset by the increased cheapness obtained by an enhanced domestic production. The importers of salt have themselves paid most, if not all, of the duty on salt out of the price for which they sell it; and as this price is not so high as they sold it for under free trade, and is regulated mainly by our own cost of production, it plainly includes the whole duty, which is thus shown to be a tax on foreign producers of salt, and not on its American consumers. Were the demand of the free traders granted in the matter of salt, the Government would lose two and a half millions of its revenue, the importers would pocket about that sum as extra profits, and after some fluctuations, sufficient to impair the prosperity and stop the progress of our domestic salt manufacture, the prices would return to about their present figures, and perhaps rise above them. If salt could be brought in as a free gift for three years, with the effect to utterly break up and stop its manufacture here, the rise in price during the following three years would more than offset the profits of the three during which we got our salt for nothing. In other words, the interest of American consumers would not be benefitted by receiving even gratuitously for a brief term any article of general use for which we must in the long run be dependent on American industry. The cost of breaking down and building up the industry would be charged to the consumer after the gratuitous supply had stopped, and would be far more than the advantage he would gain by getting the supply temporarily for nothing.

For these reasons a protectionist might vote for the Illinois resolutions, so far as their mere language goes, because he would regard the removal of a tax from importers to put it on farmers, mechanics, railroads, or manufacturers, as a system of revenue legislation "for the special advantage of one branch of business" (the foreign and importing) "at the expense of another" (the American and producing). He would be abundantly confirmed in this impression by finding the importers ready at any time to pay heavily, as a business measure, to get any such legislation put through.

Since the result which the resolution condemns would certainly follow from the repeal of the protective duties, the resolution itself must, to an intelligent mind, be regarded as condemning free trade as a system of legislation which would take money out of the pockets of the mass of the tax-payers of the country to give it to importers and foreign manufacturers.

Finally, the resolution declares that "the best system of protection to industry is that which imposes the lightest burdens and the fewest restrictions on the property and business of the people."

The two postulates here connected together stand in no invariable relation to each other. Protection to industry is not identical with either heavy taxes or light taxes. A Tartar or Arab desert may have no taxes whatever, as the American Indians have none. Yet who would say that the best system of protection to industry is that afforded by Tartars, Arabs, and American savages? The best system of protection to industry is simply that which protects it at every exposed point from being broken down by foreign competition, just as the best system of forts and light-houses is that which protects the exposed points, knowing that if these are secure the unexposed points will take care of themselves. The exposed points in our industry are those in which foreign products compete with ours. Three or four of our States might be invaded and occupied by a foreign military force without deranging industry or stopping production to an extent equal to that which would ensue from the destruction of our business interests which would be caused by the inauguration of free trade in iron and steel and their manufactures alone. In the former case the whole nation would spring to arms as an act of patriotic duty, to repel the aggressor. In the latter we find juggling resolutions adopted by an Illinois convention and indorsed by an Illinois Legislature, one construction of which invites the calamity and the other deprecates it, like the prophecy of the ancient Sybil, which might mean that the Romans would conquer Carthage or that Carthage would subdue the Romans.

"SNAKES."

From the Harrisburg State Journal.

During these warm, sunny days of March look out for snakes. Tradition tells us that Capitol Hill is a favorite place of hibernation for certain species of this family of reptiles. They take shelter in the foundations and in the crevices and holes of the superstructure, where they lie concealed and dormant during the cold days of mid-winter; but, warmed by the genial rays of the sun in spring-time, they crawl out and bite people. Some of these serpents are small, short, and thin, worm-like in motion and nature, and seem quite harmless at first, but, like "borers" and "maggots," they work silently in ways so secret that their presence is discovered only after the devassation is complete. Others are monsters huge; they glide with crests erect, high o'er men's heads, and eyes like diamonds, that charm but to destroy. Under the coils of these, men go down both singly and in ranks—so gently crushed, so delicately beslimed with scented pus that to be afterwards swallowed is a sensation of enjoyment rare.

Three of these monsters actually drew their slimy lengths into the hall of the House on Monday night, at an hour so late that most men had already prepared to retire; a few sentinels were on watch and sounded the alarm. The serpents were captured, and are now fixed on the House "file" for inspection. One is a "water snake," one a "rattle-snake," and the other a sort of nondescript, a puzzler to naturalists, a sort of cross between the vilest of serpents, the "copperhead," and the "moccasin." All are indigenous to Philadelphia. The first is from Fairmount dam, the second from the low dens and vaults of station-houses, and the third from the public highways, where, owing to the proverbial depth of filth, only the most loathsome reptiles can live. It would be a good plan to skin and stuff these as specimens for study and contemplation, and for warnings to rash snake-fanciers who may in future days frequent the halls of the Capitol.

CHANGE OF DAY FOR THE STATE ELECTIONS.

From the N. Y. World.

We hope the bill which has been introduced in the State Senate for changing the State elections to the month of October may pass. We will state our reasons with frankness, and hope they will be weighed with candor.

Let us first, however, meet and dispose of the only objection likely to be urged against the passage of the bill. It can be described in one word—expense. That this objection is trivial is proved by the fact that twenty-five States in this Union hold their annual State elections on a different day from that designated for the Presidential election. If the additional expense were of any importance, those twenty-five States would long ago have altered their laws and held their State elections on the first Tuesday of November.

Those States had fixed the day of their annual elections before Congress passed the act requiring Presidential electors in all the States to be chosen on the first Tuesday in November, and the fact that they have not altered the time of their State elections shows that in their estimation the additional expense of two election days is of little consequence. True, those States choose their members of Congress at their State elections; but in Presidential years it would be just as easy to choose them at the same time with the Presidential electors. If, therefore, New York should change the day, the only additional expense she would incur beyond the election expenses of the twenty-five States which do not hold their State elections in November, would be the simple cost of a separate Congressional election once in four years. This is a bagatelle when weighed against the advantages of a change.

First. By adopting a different day, we should frustrate the intended effect of the Federal election law on our State elections. As that insulting law was avowedly passed to control the politics of New York, we can easily frustrate its object by separating the State from the Federal elections; and not merely frustrate it but make it recoil against its authors, as will be apparent to all who have patience to read this article through.

Second. The change would have an important and salutary influence on the Presidential elections; and on this ground alone we should be willing to advocate it. Every observant politician has long felt the disproportionate influence of two or three States, of which Pennsylvania is the most important, in the election of our Presidents, owing to the fact that their State elections occur in October. In 1868, the Presidential election was virtually decided by the October elections in Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio. The moral influence upon the country of elections in those States just on the eve of the Presidential election is prodigious. The fact that they hold their State elections in October quadruples their just weight in national politics. The influence of the October elections upon the Presidential contest is so well understood, that political parties make the most profuse expenditures of money to carry the October elections in Presidential years; and this corrupting concentration of effort upon two or three States is one of the worst degradations of our national politics. If the great State of New York should also hold an election in October, the extension of the area would prevent such a corrupt concentration of electioneering influence, and the October elections would afford a fairer indication of the drift of political sentiment. If New York had held its State election in October in 1868, the Republicans would have divided their corruption fund between New York and Pennsylvania, and have lost both States. The probable consequence would have been the election of the Democratic candidate for President. Even if the Republicans, despairing of New York, had spent all their money in Pennsylvania, a great Democratic victory here would have offset a Republican success in a less important State, and the Democracy would still have had a chance of winning in the Presidential race. It would have a most wholesome effect on the politics of the country to strip Pennsylvania of the undue influence she exerts in every Presidential election through her State election in October. New York can easily neutralize it by the passage of the bill which has been introduced in our Legislature.

Third. The change of our State election to October will give freedom to the Democratic party in its selection of Presidential candidates. The Democratic party is a free-trade party, and if it were not for the mischievous influence of the Pennsylvania October election, the party would be under no temptation to weaken itself in the country by trimming on the tariff question. The Pennsylvania protectionists have a strong grip upon national politics and legislation by the great anxiety of both parties to carry that State in October as a means of influencing the Presidential election. If the great commercial and free-trade State of New York also held an election in October, national conventions would not be tempted to court the Pennsylvania protectionists either in the selection of candidates or the construction of a platform. An October election in New York would spike the big guns of the protectionists and emancipate our politics from long servitude to Pennsylvania interests.

Fourth. A change of day for our State elections would reverse the batteries of the Federal election law, and pour all their shot into the camp of the enemy. Every practical politician appreciates the influence of elections upon other elections which immediately follow. The September election in Maine and the October election in Pennsylvania always decide the political result in those States in Presidential years. A strenuous effort is made in the forerunning elections, and the beaten party gets discouraged and succumbs. If the day of our State election is changed, and the Democratic party triumphantly elects its State candidates in October, it thereby insures the members of Congress and Presidential electors in November. In the month which intervenes a demoralized party cannot reorganize and inspirit its beaten forces, and the immediately succeeding election goes by default.

We commend these weighty considerations to the attention of the Democratic members at Albany.

THE CASE OF MR. FIELD.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. David Dudley Field complained, in one of his letters to Mr. Samuel Bowles, that those who charged him with professional misconduct adduced no tangible facts in support of the accusation. We have already done something to remedy this supposed omission, and we have now permitted a well-known and respected member of the New York bar, a gentleman who has had no connection with any of the Erie suits, and who in a different kind of warfare has earned the highest title to the public regard, to repeat in our columns with all necessary minuteness the indictment to which the counsel of the Erie managers is expected to plead. The record is a long one, for General Barlow has supported it with a careful array of facts taken from the sworn evidence in the Fisk suits; and lest some of our readers may have been deterred by its length from giving it the proper attention, we shall briefly recapitulate the leading points.

1. The proceedings by which Mr. Fisk attempted, in 1869, to get possession of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad have been denounced by Judge E. Darwin Smith, from the bench of the Supreme Court, as "fraudulent." The counsel in these proceedings was Mr. D. D. Field. One of the worst of the proceedings was an illegal *ex parte* order from Judge Barnard, seizing 3000 shares of stock, on pretense that they had been illegally issued, and placing them in the hands of an ex-clerk of Mr. Field as receiver—this receiver, at the request of Mr. Field's partner, immediately voting with them against the interests of the owners, although the only pretense for appointing a receiver was that the stock was not stock at all.

2. Mr. Field was a party to that hideous burlesque of justice by which Judge Barnard was brought down from Poughkeepsie to open Chambers *ex tempore* at 10:30 o'clock at night in the house of Josephine Mansfield Lawlor, in order to remove Ramsey from the Presidency of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad and appoint James Fisk, Jr., receiver.

3. Mr. Field was privy to the extraordinary abuse of law by which the control of the Albany and Susquehanna suits was taken from the courts to which it belonged and kept in the hands of Judge Barnard.

4. Mr. Field was responsible for the scandalous misuse of an injunction upon the Ramsey inspectors in such a manner as to defeat an election of directors at Albany. He was also responsible for the arrest of Ramsey and his counsel for a similar unlawful purpose.

5. Mr. Field was implicated in the outrage of filling the directors' room at the time of the election with a mob of "roughs" in the pay of James Fisk, Jr., so as to render a fair vote impossible; and for his services on that occasion he received a fee of $10,000.

6. In the case of Ramsey against Erie, Mr. Field, by subterfuges and with the aid of Judge Barnard, succeeded in first tying the plaintiff's hands with an injunction so that he could not take testimony, and then forcing him to a trial before a court which he had good reason to distrust. Instead of meeting the suit he procured a flagitious order, virtually forbidding Mr. Ramsey to sue at all in any part of the State or in any form, and thus deprived him of a privilege which is every citizen's right.

7. To facilitate the execution of this scheme, and especially to keep the whole case in the hands of Judge Barnard, Mr. Field began an utterly groundless and unjust suit against Ramsey, and kept it on for a year or more, when, as it had served its purpose, it was brought to trial, only to be instantly abandoned for want of evidence.

8. Finally, and this is perhaps the most serious charge of all, Mr. Field, has made himself an accomplice in the corruption of the bench, by asking for infamous and illegal injunctions at the hands of a judge whom he knew to be devoted to the interests of his clients, and by improperly and fraudulently removing suits from courts in which they belonged to the tribunal of George G. Barnard, whom he himself had denounced as dishonest.

—These points must have escaped Mr. Field's memory when he wrote to Mr. Bowles: "I was never consulted beforehand about any transaction whatever of these gentlemen (Fisk and Gould) to which, so far as I recollect, any exception has been taken."

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When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of* 1300 *acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.
They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.
Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.
For further information, apply to
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
1 28t PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE,
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
Free of all Taxes,
At 85 and Accrued Interest.
These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.
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Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York
Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, Issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

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INVESTMENT BONDS
PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.
LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI, 10s.
DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.
WESTERN PENNSYLAVNIA RAILROAD 6s, endorsed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
For full particulars apply to
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
3 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

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BANKERS,
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DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,
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DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 3 fmw3

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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City Warrants
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Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
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Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc., etc. 26t

Bowles Brothers & Co.,
PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON.
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New York,
ISSUE
Credits for Travellers
IN EUROPE.
Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London,
IN SUMS TO SUIT. 1 17 3m

CITY OF BALTIMORE.
$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity. An exhibit of the financial condition of city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.
WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
1 6 60tt Finance Committee.

PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1871.

On the petition of DANIEL S. NIPPES, of Upper Merion Township, Pennsylvania, administrator of Albert S. Nippes, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Albert S. Nippes, on the 21st day of April, 1857, for an improvement in Grinding Saws:

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 21st day of March next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 31st day of March next, and that said petition be heard on the 5th day of April next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL A. DUNCAN,
2 10 20t Acting Commissioner of Patents.

MERCHANTS' FUND.
This institution was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylania in 1854, its benign object being to furnish relief to indigent Merchants of the City of Philadelphia, especially such as are aged and infirm. The claims upon the Fund are so numerous that the appropriations for the relief of its beneficiaries are already in excess of the regular income, and it is with the hope of enlisting more general sympathy and aid in sustaining this excellent charity that the Managers make this appeal to our citizens. Contributions received by either of the undersigned. Life Membership, $50. Annual Membership, $5.

MANAGERS.

Thomas Robins,	John Mason,
William C. Ludwig,	William Cummings,
Arthur G. Coffin,	Wm. H. Bacon,
James C. Rand,	Edward L. Clarke,
Edmund A. Souder,	John Welsh,
Samuel E. Stokes,	Thomas C. Hand,
Benjaman Orne,	J. V. Williamson,
James B. McFarland,	A. J. Derbyshire,
Edward C. Knight,	John D. Taylor,
Richard Wood,	John R. Atwood.

WILLIAM H. BACON, Treasurer,
2 23 t No. 317 WALNUT Street.

FROM YESTERDAY'S FIFTH EDITION.

The Great Tornado at St. Louis—List of Casualties.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—The deaths caused by the tornado which passed over East St. Louis yesterday as far as known are seven, as follows:—John Halpin, employed on the bridge; John B. O'Neill, purchasing agent of the Southeastern Railroad; John Vogel, Daniel Collins, Timothy Drumm, Isaac Evans, engineer on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, burned in the round-house; John Eisley, a brakeman on the Toledo and Wabash Railroad, and a teamster name unknown.

Of the wounded the following are most seriously hurt:—

Henry C. Creveling, Superintendent of the Wiggins Ferry Company, right shoulder fractured, and head cut by chimney of ferry-boat falling across his carriage; George Schone, master mechanic of the Chicago and Alton Road; terrible cut on the head and legs badly crushed; Margaret Conway, both legs broken; Michael Conway and two children fearfully cut about the head and badly bruised; Louis Parvin, head badly cut; L. Marks, of Nashville, Illinois, head shockingly cut; Charles Parry and Thomas Hamilton seriously cut; Peter Flynn, leg broken; Frank Donegan and wife badly hurt; Milton McFarland, seriously; Aaron Stannus, agent Adams' Express, head badly cut; Harvey Stockman, baggage master of the Toledo and Wabash road, head terribly cut; Timothy Donohue, same road, head badly cut; William Denett, fireman, Wabash Road, shoulder dislocated; William Hill, blacksmith Wabash Road, head terribly cut, probably not recover; Peter Philihon, conductor Pullman sleeper, seriously; Lucy Glasgow and Barbara Sincraft, seriously, the latter will probably die; Margaret Richardson and child, seriously, latter fatally; Margaret Nolen and child, badly cut, latter cannot recover; Ellen Dalton, seriously; Timothy Howard, of the Chicago Railroad, terribly cut about the head; E. Powell, head cut, W. Stark, pilot of the ferry boat, seriously; Matt. Quinn, Vandalia Railroad, arm broken; Frank Edwards, engineer Vandalia Railroad, terribly scalded; W. F. Gainey, foreman Vandalia round house, arm broken. The less seriously and slightly injured will outnumber the above.

The immense mass of framework in and around the eastern abutment of the bridge, consisting of derricks and massive supports for other hoisting apparatus, was blown down like so many seeds. Some thirty families are rendered homeless by their houses being blown down.

Most of the latter are totally destroyed. The steamer Mollie Able was lost. The chimneys and texas and all the upper works of the iron ram Vindicator, owned by the ferry company, were swept away. The tug boat Hewitt, belonging to the Bridge Company, lost her upper works, and Captain Montgomery blown into the river, but he was saved with slight injury.

Mr. Sumner Deposed from the Foreign Affairs Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Senate caucus has adjourned, after agreeing to the report of the special committee to revise the Senate committees. The committee's report was sustained by a vote of five majority. Mr. Sumner is removed, by this action of the caucus, from his position as chairman of the Foreign Relation Committee, and Mr. Cameron is appointed in his place. Mr. Sumner is not on the committee at all. He refused to accept the chairmanship of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The matter creates great indignation among Sumner's friends, and there is some talk of bringing the matter up in open Senate.

Miners Smothered to Death.

ASHLAND, Pa., March 9.—Patrick Burns and William Bannister, miners, were smothered by gas last night while at work in the mines of the Tunnel Colliery, near this place. They were both men of family and members of the Miners' Union. Their bodies have not yet been recovered.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The subscriptions to the bonds of the American Steamship Company have now reached $1,273,000.

—W. H. Dunkel, J. Henry Stephens, David Humphries, George Hensler, and William F. Mooney were yesterday elected Assistant Engineers of the new Fire Department.

—Samuel Cullan, for his aid in defrauding an old lady out of pension money, has been held to answer.

—The tunnel, 140 feet long, through Promontory Rock, Fairmount Park, has been completed.

—The Pennsylvania Baptist Educational Society has been donated with $1000 by its President, William Bucknell, Esq.

Domestic Affairs.

—News of several terrible tragedies comes from California.

—The Conservative members of the Virginia Legislature last night, in caucus, nominated United States Senator Johnson for re-election.

—A letter was received by the Republican caucus at Washington, last night, from the President, to the effect that as far as he was concerned there would be no necessity for Congress to remain in session beyond next Monday.

—In the British Parliament, yesterday, Lord Grey asked that a return be made of the names of the Fenian convicts freed since August last, together with the conditions of their release. He pronounced the effect of the Government's clemency in this matter as pernicious.

—In the House yesterday, after the close of our report, the time was almost exclusively taken up with the consideration of the repeal of the duties on coal and salt. Though a protracted debate ensued, no final action was taken.

—Governor Geary has nominated to the President Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, of Cambria county, and Hon. Asa Packer as Commissioners of the Centennial Celebration. He has also appointed as Commissioners, under the act of the State Legislature, William J. Horstmann and Colonel William McMichael, of Philadelphia, and Colonel William Phillips, of Allegheny.

Foreign Affairs.

—Great preparations are being made at the Palace at Versailles for the reception of the National Assembly.

—It is rumored that the Russian loan, introduced by Rothschild, will be withdrawn, principally because the conference is still sitting.

—Napoleon has addressed a communication to the President of the French Assembly protesting against the vote by which that body declared that his dynasty had forfeited the throne, as unjust and illegal. The assembly, he contends, was created only to make peace.

—The San Domingo Commissioners, accompanied by Baez, left Puerto Plata on the 5th inst. for Monte Cristo. There is a strong feeling against annexation existing in the country, and partisans of Cabral predict a general revolution. There is much excitement now on the island, and some outrages have recently been committed.

COUNTY PRISON.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS—COMMITMENTS DURING 1870—A REFORM ADVOCATED IN THE POLICE MAGISTRACY—INCREASED ACCOMMODATIONS REQUIRED—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PRISON—EXPENSES DURING THE YEAR.

The Philadelphia County Prison is at present in an excellent condition and well managed. Its discipline has never been so perfect, and, taken altogether, it cannot be excelled by any similar establishment in the country.

We have received advance copies of the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Inspectors, made to the Legislature, for the year ending on the 31st of December, showing the number of prisoners committed to the prison during the year, distinguishing the convicts, the prisoners for trial, witnesses, and other persons committed, and the offenses of which they have been convicted, or discharged, and other causes of commitment, etc. This is done by act of Assembly of February 27, 1847. From this report the following interesting information is obtained:—

During the year just closed

THE NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS

was 15,288, a marked decrease from those of 1869, which reached 18,305, and presenting also a striking diminution of numbers, upon a comparison of the annual returns for the last five years. The commitments for 1868 were 17,620; for 1867, 18,575; for 1866, 19,468. General deductions, from variations in the annual exhibit of the prison for a short period, are hardly warranted. The decrease in the commitments for the past year may, however, be received as an acceptable fact, and when compared with the number ten years ago, in 1860 (the year preceding the war, when they reached 20,801), must be considered as significant.

The commitments for the past year were about equally distributed, having been from January 1, 7446; from July 1 to December 31, 7842. Of the whole number there were:—Black males, 1000, against 1233 for 1869, 979 for 1868, and 1025 for 1867; black females, 447, against 574 for 1869, 494 for 1868, and 570 for 1867. There were white males, 10,502, against 12,228 for 1869, 12,096 for 1868, 12,361 for 1867, and 13,053 for 1866; white females, 3339, against 4220 for 1869, 4051 for 1868, and 4619 for 1867. About the usual proportion of

COMMITMENTS FOR INTEMPERANCE

is noticeable for the past year. Thus, there were for intoxication, 3983, against 3546 for 1869, and 2025 for 1868; for vagrancy, 1377, against 1248 for 1869, and 1093 for 1868; for assault and battery, 1376, against 1687 for 1869, and 1462 for 1868; for disorderly conduct and breach of the peace, 5398, against 7360 for 1869, and 8132 for 1868; for assault with intent to kill, 132, against 146 for 1869, and 121 for 1868. Thus, of the entire number of commitments, 15,288, about four-fifths, or 12,266, are traceable to intemperance, drunkenness being, with few exceptions, the exciting cause of all the offenses in the foregoing list. During the year, out of the whole number of

PERSONS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL,

11,300, were discharged by the committing magistrates, 7099, and ignored by the Grand Jury, 431. Thus, as usual, about two-thirds of the whole number of persons committed to the prison for trial were discharged without being tried, or, as it is termed, settled their cases with the committing magistrates. The presumption cannot be avoided that a large proportion of these commitments was for trivial or unnecessary causes, and makes up a great aggregate of oppression and persecution. The board express the opinion of the necessity of a reform in the police magistracy of Philadelphia, and, in view of the proposed convention to reform the State Constitution, it would invoke the aid of all good citizens to secure the necessary change in our organic law for this purpose.

The great and foremost evil in the criminal department of Philadelphia is the system of police magistracy, and no reform is so much needed as a change, at least in the mode of compensation of our committing magistrates. So long as their receipts are directly dependent upon and swollen by what must be stated to be simply a traffic in the manipulation of petty crime, it is idle to anticipate radical improvement in the treatment of this class of criminals. It is difficult to believe that such a system of magistracy can be tolerated in a city like Philadelphia, and that her citizens can sit quietly under so great a reproach. If our police magistrates were removed from the sphere of politics, by a change in the mode of selection; if they held their offices by a good-behavior tenure; were required to be learned in the law; and were compensated by adequate, fixed salaries, in place of fees, a reform would be accomplished the effects of which upon social improvement can scarcely be estimated.

THE EXTENSION OF THE PRISON.

During the past year the initial steps for the erection of a House of Correction have been taken by the City Councils. But a House of Correction, however desirable, will not relieve the overcrowded condition of the convict blocks in the male department of the prison.

For several years past, the "separate system" has been practically abandoned in the male department of the prison, and a fearful increase of moral corruption must result from the congregation of two, three, and even more convicts in a single cell. The improved character of the female department, since the addition of the old "debtors' apartment" to this side of the prison, gives evidence of the good effects of ample accommodation, and of the order, propriety, discipline, and moral amelioration which increased space and separate confinement secure. Until the capabilities of the prison shall be brought up to the requirements of the law, the male convict department must remain an exception to the system to which we have so long pointed with pride as the "Pennsylvania system."

In July, 1870, the board memorialized Councils upon the subject of the extension of the prison, and represented to that body at length the evil effects which were caused by the deficient accommodation in the male department. The injurious consequences to the health of the prisoners, the deteriorating influence upon their moral character (all the inmates of a cell being soon brought to the moral level of the worst prisoner), the furtherance of schemes for escape and future crime, and the obstacles to reformatory attempts, which were the direct and necessary results of the overcrowding of the convict blocks, were dwelt upon earnestly and in detail. The conviction is strongly entertained that the immediate expenditure for this object will prove in the end a real economy in the diminution of crime which will result. The experience of the female department, at least, points in this direction.

On the 31st of December, 1870, five prisoners were in confinement

UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH,

as follows:—Edward J. Ford, sentenced May 3, 1851, for the murder of Oliver Cook; Jeremiah Dixey, sentenced May 31, 1862, for the murder of Peter Miller; Patrick Farrigan, sentenced February 9, 1863, for the murder of Peter Williamson; Alfred Alexander, sentenced July 3, 1868, for the murder of Phillis Proctor; and John Hanlon, sentenced December 8, 1870, for the murder of Mary Mohrman. The four first named have been indefinitely respited. Newton Champion, a prisoner under sentence of death, and respited on the ground of insanity, died in the prison on the 3d of July.

During the year the

HEALTH OF THE PRISON

was, in general, very good. In the untried department 39 deaths occurred out of 15,288 commitments, viz.:—From debauchery, 11; heart disease, 1; mania-a-potu, 23; congestion of the brain, 2; consumption, 1; convulsions, 1. In the convict department 11 deaths occurred, a ratio of 1·25 per hundred, and a diminution both in actual number of deaths and in the ratio of mortality as compared with last year. Of these 7 were from consumption, 2 from fevers, 1 from scrofula, and 1 from debility; 5 white males, 1 white female, 5 black males, all of whom were in bad health when admitted into prison. 5 cases of insanity occurred; 3 were insane when convicted, and 2 became insane after conviction. Of these the sentences of two have expired and three remain in the prison. The epidemic of relapsing fever, which prevailed in Philadelphia during the past year, made its way into the prison with the stream of vagrants which is unceasingly pouring within our walls. Eighteen cases occurred in the months of March, April, May, and June, all in the untried department, and with no fatal termination. Whenever possible, the cases were removed to the Almshouse.

The expenses of the prison for 1870 were $102,680·08 against $105,925·12 for 1869. The profits of the shoe manufactory were $2534·24. The amount received from the United States Marshal for the support of United States prisoners was $791·20. The estimated value of provisions, dry goods, coal, etc., on hand is $14,970·02. The return to the City Treasurer of receipts from the manufacturing department was $23,000.

CITY COUNCILS.

Their Proceedings of Yesterday.

Select Branch.—President Cattell in the chair.

The Mayor sent in a message in reference to the commission bills before the Legislature, criticising it, and asking that Councils take vigorous steps towards their defeat.

Mr. King offered a long preamble and the following resolution:—

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That a joint special commission of five members from each chamber be appointed, for the purpose of acting in conjunction with committees of citizens, in maturing arrangements for the convening of the people of this city, without distinction of party, to obtain an expression of the people upon the subject of said acts, and to take such other action as may be deemed necessary to avert the frightful public calamity which the passage of said acts will inflict upon this entire community.

Mr. Cochran offered a resolution withdrawing a previous motion to refer, and instructing the Committee on Legislation to proceed directly to Harrisburg, and by all honorable means to secure the defeat of the commission bills.

Mr. Littleton moved to postpone both resolutions, and take up the Common Council resolution relative to the same subject, which was agreed to.

The resolutions offered by Messrs. Cochran and King were then taken up and indefinitely postponed.

A communication from the Fire Commissioners submitted the appointment of William H. Johnson as Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

Mr. T. J. Smith moved to refer the communication to the Committee on Fire. Agreed to by 11 yeas to 10 nays.

Mr. Hanna offered in place an ordinance authorizing the paving of Market street, from Front to Third street, with Belgian blocks. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. G. A. Smith, chairman of the special committee on League Island, stated that Congress had made an appropriation of $200,000 for the improvement of this island, and that it regarded this sum as a pledge that the Government did not intend to repudiate its acceptance of this site for a naval station; and further, that thanks are due to our representatives for securing an appropriation for the improvement of this island, against the determined and persistent opposition of those who favored rival and less meritorious locations. The report closed with a resolution asking the discharge of the committee, and this was adopted.

Mr. Smith also offered resolutions tendering the thanks of Councils to our Representatives and Senators in Congress, and to Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, Senator from New Jersey, for their efforts in securing the appropriation of $200,000. They were adopted.

Mr. Shermer offered a resolution of request to the effect that the President of Select Council appoint a committee of five members to investigate the alleged charges against a member of the Public Building Commission, who is said to have bought up votes in Select Council to secure the defeat of the Mayor's veto of the special tax bill.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Shermer, Cochran, Shoemaker, Fareira and T. J. Smith were the committee named.

The Mayor's message, vetoing the bill for the improvement of the meadow lands, was then read.

On the question "Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor?" the vote was—yeas 19, nays 9, and the bill becomes a law.

Common Branch.—President Huhn in the chair.

A communication from the Mayor was received relative to the bills now before the Legislature creating commissions to take charge of the Water Works, Highways, and Police Department.

Mr. Buzby offered a series of resolutions denouncing the appointment of the commissions as a virtual disfranchisement of the citizens and Councils, and providing for the appointment of a special committee of five members from each Chamber to make arrangements for a town meeting in opposition to the measure. Passed.

Messrs. Buzby, Charlton, Schaffer, Mitchell, and G. W. Nichols were appointed the committee for Common Council.

Another message was received from the Mayor vetoing the ordinance for the improvement of the meadow lands; not that he opposed such an improvement, on the contrary decidedly favoring it, but on account of the bill's imperfections.

The bill was passed over the Mayor's veto by the following vote—yeas, 46; nays, 12.

Mr. Glenn called up the bill making an additional appropriation of $174,565 to the Department of Schools for the year 1871. The bill was slightly amended, and then passed.

Mr. Young offered an ordinance that on and after April 1, no meats shall be offered for sale along the curbstone markets, against any house, or in any alleyway, in less quantity than a quarter of the animal, under a penalty of $5. Passed.

Mr. Calhoun offered an ordinance making an appropriation of $1000 to pay the reward offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Mary Mohrman. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The resolution of Select Council thanking the members of Congress for their efforts to secure the appropriation for the improvement of League Island, was agreed to. Adjourned.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—ESTATE OF JOSHUA PAXSON, Deceased.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two MORTGAGES, $3000 and $2500. On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1.—All that mortgage of $3000, due December 1, 1873, secured on lost west side of Fortieth street, 155 feet north of Locust street, Twenty-seventh ward; 25 feet front, 140 feet deep. Also, lot north side of Locust street, 140 feet west of Fortieth street; 10 feet front, 180 feet deep. Subject to reservations, etc., see Mortgage Book J. T. O., No. 108, page 307, etc.

No. 2.—All that mortgage of $2500, due March 5, 1878, secured on lot and stable west side of Fortieth street, 180 feet north of Locust street; 30 feet front, 150 feet deep. The northernmost and westernmost 10 feet subject to restrictions, see Mortgage Book J. T. O., No. 74, page 54, etc.

The large lot of which the said three lots were a part is subject to a paramount mortgage of $5000, the whole of which is assumed and amply secured by the improved portion of said large lot.

For further particulars apply to ALFRED LONGSTRETH, Esq., No. 236 South Fifth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCtioneers.—Business Stand. Four-story brick mill and coal yard and large lot, No. 939 N. Ninth street, above Poplar street, 80 feet front, 100 feet deep to Darien street, 2 fronts. On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those buildings and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Ninth street, north of Poplar street, No. 939; the lot containing in front on Ninth street 80 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. The improvements are a four story brick building, with two-story back building, fronting on Ninth street, and extending through to Darien street. It is occupied as a flour mill. Terms—$5000 cash; balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Immediate possession of mill, the coal yard about the middle of April. For further particulars apply to Ellis D. Williams, No. 323 Walnut street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 25 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Large and Valuable Square of Ground, Twelfth street, Thirteenth street, Mifflin street, McKean street, First ward. 400 feet front, 396 feet deep. 4 fronts. On Tuesday, March 21 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable square of ground situate on Twelfth street, Thirteenth street, Mifflin street, and McKean street, First ward; containing in front on Twelfth and Thirteenth streets 400 feet, and extending in depth on Mifflin and McKean streets 396 feet. Curbed, paved, and water-pipes on Thirteenth and Mifflin streets. Terms—One-third cash; balance may remain on mortgage. The above lot is very valuable for building purposes, being in an improving neighborhood, and in the immediate vicinity of several desirable dwellings.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 9 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business stand. Three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 1619 Ridge avenue, northwest of Parrish street. On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the northeast side of Ridge avenue, 142 feet 6 inches northwest of Parrish street, No. 1619; containing in front on Ridge avenue 17 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth on the southeast line 48 feet 11 inches, on the northwest line 42 feet 7¼ inces; thence extending a further distance on the east line 48 feet 11 inches, and on the west line 42 feet 7¼ inches to Ogden street, on which it has a front of 17 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $43·75.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Stand.—Two-story brick store, S W corner of Ninth and McClellan streets, below Moore street, First ward. On Tuesday, March 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, situate at the southwest corner of Ninth and McClellan streets, First ward; containing in front on Ninth street 16 feet, and in depth 67 feet to a 3-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The house is new, contains 6 rooms; has gas and water, papered throughout, etc. It is valuable for a bakery. Terms—$1266 may remain for a term of years.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 9 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1227 Wharton street, east of Thirteenth street. On Tuesday, March 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick dwelling thereon erected, situate on the north side of Wharton street, east of Thirteenth street, No. 1227; containing in front on Wharton street 16 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet to a 4-feet wide alley extending westward into Dean street, with the privilege thereof. The house contains 7 rooms and bath, all in complete order. Terms—$1400 may remain on mortgage. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 9 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Valuable lot, Richmond street, above Allegheny avenue, Twenty-fifth ward, 60 feet front. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable lot of ground, situate on the northwest side of Richmond street, 80 feet 6¾ inches southwest of Westmoreland street, Twenty-fifth ward; containing in front on Richmond street 60 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet to a 25 feet wide street called Fisher street—two fronts. Clear of all incumbrance. Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 9 18 25 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTOR'S AND TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Estate of Ferris Price, deceased. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers. Well-secured Ground Rent, $60 a year. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured redeemable ground rent of $60 a year, payable January and July, issuing out of a lot of ground, upon which is erected a three-story brick dwelling, situate on the east side of Florida street, 217 feet south of Fitzwater street, Fourth ward, No. 765; containing in front on Florida street 16 feet, and extending in depth 54 feet to Jessup street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 18 25 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCtioneers.—Valuable four-story stone paper mill, 14 dwellings, stable, lime house, stone boiling house, large straw shed, machinery, engines, boilers, 20 acres, Delaware county, Pa., at Bridgewater Station, Chester Creek Railroad, three miles from Chester and seventeen miles from Philadelphia. On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange. For further particulars, apply to James R. Cummins, No. 723 Sansom street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 9 11 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Very Valuable Business Stand. Three-story Store, No. 1013 Chesnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, 24½ feet front. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, three-story brick store, No. 1013 Chesnut street, 24 feet 6 inches by 178 feet.

Terms—$10,000 cash. Keys at the auction rooms. For further particulars apply to Edward C. Diehl, No. 530 Walnut street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 s4t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to the terms of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1869, by the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company of West Virginia, to secure the payment of a certain debt, therein described, due to Frederick Fairthorne, amounting to $7000, with interest from the 12th day of November, 1869, which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, page 522, I will, ON THE 8TH DAY OF MAY, 1871 (that being the second Monday of the month), at the front door of the Court House of Wirt county, West Virginia, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, by public auction, for cash in hand, the following real and personal property in said deed mentioned, to wit:—All that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, about one mile west of the Court House of Wirt county, containing THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, known as the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company's Farm.

Also, one other certain tract of land situate on the waters of Synn Camp Run, and left hand fork of Tucker's Creek, in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, containing EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES of land, more or less, being the same tracts of land conveyed to the said Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company, by Nelson J. Nickerson and wife, by deed bearing date on the 8th day of June, 1865; both of said deeds are of record in the Office of the Recorder of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, pages 298 and 301.

Also one Portable Steam Engine Boiler and fixtures, 20 horse-power, two sets of blacksmith tools and a lot of oil well tools, and one fire-proof safe, all of which is now upon the premises.

1 awt M8 D. H. LEONARD, Trustee.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. [2 15 taw t5 10

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Large and valuable lot, S. E. corner of Broad and Snyder streets, First ward. Three fronts. On Tuesday, March 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground situate at the S. E. corner of Broad and Snyder streets, First ward, containing in front on Broad street 120 feet, and extending in depth eastward (crossing a certain new street 50 feet wide, 265 feet eastward from and parallel with Broad street, and also crossing 2 other new streets, each 25 feet wide, one of them at the distance of 150 feet eastward from and parallel with Broad street, and the other at the distance of 87 feet 6 inches westward from and parallel with Thirteenth street, and extending from Snyder to Jackson street), 515 feet to Thirteenth street. Terms—$6000 may remain on mortgage. The above lot is very valuable for building purposes, being in an improving neighborhood, and in the immediate vicinity of several desirable dwellings.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 9 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Building lot, Dauphin street, west of Tulip street, Nineteenth ward. On Tuesday March 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground situate on the south side of Dauphin street, 36 feet west of Tulip street, Nineteenth ward; containing in front on Dauphin street 18 feet, and extending in depth 76 feet 6 inches. Terms cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 9 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Sreet.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE ON THE PREmises—Estate of WILLIAM SNYDER, Deceased.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Three desirable frame Cottages, Stable, and Shop, and Cottage Lots, Green Street and Goodman street, Rising Sun, Twenty-fifth ward. On THURSDAY, April 13, 1871, at 1 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, on the premises. Full particulars at the Auction Rooms. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 9 11 18 25 apl Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Eneu, Johnson & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement.

Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.

N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company
OFFICE, [1 28 stuthrp
No. 118 MARKET STREET.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street below Chesnut.

MACHINISTS' TOOLS FOR ANY CLASS OF work, Founders, Forgers, and Boiler Makers, combining the latest improvements. GRINDSTONE boxes, Truing and Hacking Machines, will keep the stones true and sharp for quick and pleasant grinding. No dust.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m] No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

FORMING, EMBOSSING, PERFORATING, Cutting and Scoring Machines, for Metals, Bonnets and Hats, Paper and other materials, MOULDS, Dies, Punches, and Cutters.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m] No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

BOILERS, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL, SECtional Boilers, water in flues. The common Tubular, water outside of flues. Plain Cylinders, Tanks, Pans, and Digesters.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
m No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HAMANN & ROSENBERG, Proprietors and Managers.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE GERMAN OPERA.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 10,
BENEFIT OF MAX MARETZEK.
DON GIOVANNI,
with the following star cast:—
MAD. LOUISE LICHTMAY,
Mad'lle Bertha Roemer, Mad'lle Laura Haffner,
Theodore Habelmann, Edward Vierling,
Carl Formes, Adolph Franosch.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
FAREWELL MATINEE.
Benefit of THEODORE HABELMANN,
FRA DIAVOLO.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, March 11,
FAREWELL NIGHT.
Grand Gala Performance.
Benefit of
MAD. LOUISE LICHTMAY.
THREE DIFFERENT OPERAS.
Second Act.......MARTHA
Second Act.......STRADELLA
Second Act.......LUCREZIA BORGIA

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 10,
BENEFIT OF MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
in eight characters, songs, and dances.
The Grand Romantic Irish Drama of
CONNIE SOOGAH;
Or, Wearing of the Green.
Cooney McGrath.......Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Nelly Nolan.......Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
After which the roaring comedietta of
THE HAPPY MAN.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), March 10, 1871, last night but one of
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE.
LOTTA IN SIX CHARACTERS.
TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 2 o'clock,
SECOND LOTTA MATINEE.
LAST LITTLE DETECTIVE MATINEE.
SATURDAY NIGHT, LAST TIME LITTLE DETECTIVE. MONDAY—FIRE FLY.

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
ST. MARC.
E. L. DAVENPORT as.......ST. MARC
Aided by the Star Company.
LADY OF LYONS,
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
Charles R. Thorne, Jr., as.......Claude
Phillis Glover as.......Pauline
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS
On Monday Next. Tickets to be had at the Office.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
THE WONDERFUL
TWO-HEADED GIRL COMBINATION
have been induced to stay ONE WEEK LONGER (ONLY), to give THE THOUSANDS who have been unable, or declined to visit the receptions in consequence of the crowd, an opportunity to attend.
Receptions from 2 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.
Admission, 35 cents; Children, 25 cents. 3 10 2t*

FOR ONE WEEK LONGER.
ROTHERMEL'S BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,
AT
No. 1003 CHESNUT Street.
From 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
All who have not yet seen this great Picture should not fail to do so before its removal. 2 25

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE
Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.
Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1871.
All keepers of hotels, taverns, restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart are hereby notified that if they refuse or neglect to make application for license, and procure the same, within the time prescribed by law, and who continue to sell, will be promptly proceeded against, as required by the provisions of the act of Assembly.
FURMAN SHEPPARD,
District Attorney.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
No. 212 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1871.
The act of Assembly approved April 20, 1858, requires that all keepers of hotels, taverns, restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart, shall make application at this office for license in the month of March only. The law in this respect will be strictly enforced.
ALEXANDER McCUEN,
THOMAS M. LOCKE,
JAMES BAIN,
City Commissioners.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Esq
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM J. BINNEY, acting executor of HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Esq., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on WEDNESDAY, March 22d, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
GEORGE M. CONARROE,
3 9fmw5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARY MANN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of CHARLES DICKLE and REUBEN S. JACOBY, Executors of MARY MANN, dec'd, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on WEDNESDAY, March 22, A. D., 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 125 S. SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
J. COOKE LONGSTRETH,
3 8wfm5t Auditor.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser,* and *Evening Express.* The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record,* and *German Democrat,* of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE PROPOSED COMMISSIONS.

THE introduction of the Commission bills, whether they pass the Legislature or not, will have served one good end at least, in thoroughly arousing the tax-payers of this city to a sense of the danger which threatens them. It will convince the respectable gentlemen who now stay away from the polls habitually, who take merely a mildly sentimental interest in politics, and who have not time to attend to their public duties, that if they do not value their liberties enough to preserve them by paying a slight attention to public affairs, the chances are that they will not have any liberties ere long to preserve. We scarcely expect to make any decided impression upon the non-voting respectability of our city, however, by appeals to them to aid in preserving our republican form of government in its integrity, and the liberty of thought, speech, and action which depends upon it. This theme has been harped upon until it has ceased to be attractive, and the cry of "wolf, wolf" has been raised so often that no one pays any attention to it, and the men who ought to have most influence in public affairs attend to their factories, workshops, and warehouses with the most perfect confidence that liberty is secure, and that public affairs will take care of themselves. This class can be alarmed, however, when their pockets are threatened, and the incipient schemes of plunder which are contained in the three commission bills now before the Legislature should open the eyes of every citizen, and force him to consider where we are drifting. The tax-rate is now $1·80 on $100, but it will be no exaggeration to say that if the proposed commissions go into operation the rate will, inside of five years, be increased to $4 or more, and the city in addition will be burdened with a debt to which our present pecuniary responsibilities appear a very small matter. Property-holders now complain that the taxes are heavy; but what will they say when they are more than doubled, as they assuredly will be? Property will in very many sections of the city not be worth owning, with an ever increasing tax upon it, and a liability at any time to be called upon to bear the burden of the expense attending indefinite "improvements" projected and carried out by all-powerful and wholly irresponsible commissions.

The second section of the bill for the creation of the Board of Public Works states that the said board shall have exclusive cognizance, control, and management, first—for we need go no further at present than the first clause in this extraordinary list of powers granted to the commission—"of all highways, and of the opening, altering, regulating, grading, flagging, curbing, and guttering of all streets, roads, places, and avenues, and of the right to purchase, control, and use all materials connected therewith." This makes the commissioners absolute owners of the streets already in existence, and of any they may choose hereafter to open in any section of the city. It has been suggested in connection with the Penn Square agitation that it would be a good thing to have a fine broad street running diagonally across the city, between Penn Square and the Park. If the commissioners shou'd choose to adopt this good idea they can, under this bill, cut through all the buildings in the northwest section of the central portion of the city without regard to the wishes of the property-holders, without asking the opinion of the citizens generally, and without further legal enactment. They could lay out a magnificent avenue of any width, and pay any price they might wish for the work, without advertising for proposals, or without allowing any competition. The commissions could and undoubtedly would give the contracts to their creatures, and would pocket their share of the profits. This is the way the thing is managed in New York, and the commission rule which it is proposed to inaugurate in Philadelphia is modelled upon that of New York, with "improvements."

The Mayor yesterday sent a vigorous message to Councils upon this subject, which ably reviewed the situation, and which earnestly protested against the iniquitous attempt to overturn the government of the city. The Mayor justly said that Councils might as well adjourn *sine die* if these bills should become laws. Councils for their part passed a resolution to call a grand indignation meeting to protest to the Legislature against the passage of the bills. This meeting should be held, but other and more positive measures should be taken to prevent the consummation of the most impudent scheme to trample upon the rights of the people that has hitherto been devised outside of New York. In the meantime we are glad to announce "another county heard from" in the realms of newspaperdom, and to republish the following editorial from the *Press* of this morning. The following journals of this city are now fully committed against the commission scheme: — The *Inquirer*, the *Public Record*, the *Ledger*, the *Age*, the *Press*, and THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The *Press* says:—

"Mayor Fox yesterday sent to Councils a special message protesting against the proposed new Highway, Water, and Police Commissions, which states so succinctly the radical objection to them, and reflects so fairly the popular feeling against them, which strengthens with every hour, that we feel impelled to call attention to it and impress its warning. Whatever may be the true policy as to the principle of municipal commissions, and however well in one or two instances they have worked in this city, there is no question that such a wholesale transfer of the bulk of our local government, together with the elective franchise, is dangerous and unrepublican, and cannot stand. The instincts of the masses of the people have taught them this, without the need of argument or discussion. Without regard to party lines, the better sentiment of the community ranges itself against this scheme solidly and inflexibly, and in giving that sentiment voice and publication we but fulfil the first duty of dispassionate and even-minded journalism. The special committee raised by Councils have decided on a public meeting in Independence Square, where the opinion of the people on this question will be formally and officially pronounced."

As is customary, when any unusually imposing piece of iniquity is to be perpetrated, William F. Smith, Esq., is a prominent mover in this commission scheme, as will be seen from the following despatch, sent to Harrisburg to-day by one of the gentlemen named in the bill for the creation of the Board of Public Works: —

"March 10, 1871.—Hon. William F. Smith, House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Pa.—Withdraw my name from the Commission bill. Public opinion is unanimous against the proposed commissions.
"H. W. GRAY, No. 1103 Chesnut street."

Mr. Gray has also telegraphed to the Governor informing him of the intense indignation which exists in this city against the proposed commissions, and urging him strongly to veto the bills in case they pass the Legislature. We understand that Colonel John W. Forney has telegraphed to the Governor to the same effect, and that he has also demanded that his name shall be withdrawn from the Water Commission bill. Let the other presumably honest men nominated for commissioners follow the example of these two gentlemen, and we shall soon see exactly who the promoters of this outrageous scheme to plunder the city really are.

HYPERION TO A SATYR.

THE action of the caucus of the Republican members of the United States Senate in determining to displace Charles Sumner from his position as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and substituting Simon Cameron, has amazed and startled the nation. The contrast between the character and acquirements of the two men is so marked, the old chairman being so remarkably well fitted for the position and the proposed new one so terribly disqualified, that an indignant people may well ask what is to follow this exchange of a polished statesman for a boorish and branded jobber. Whatever may be Sumner's views on this or that special question, no man doubts his intellectual greatness or his eminent fitness for the high position he has so ably filled; and whatever men may think of the audacity, cunning, and rapaciousness of Cameron, no intelligent man can believe that he possesses the qualifications which, from the time this Government was formed, have been wisely deemed indispensable in the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The doctrine that when the king gives the office God gives the capacity has been, and may be hereafter, pushed to extreme limits; and so far as positions in which subordinates can be found to do the work are concerned, it matters comparatively little whether the official occupant is a man of brains or a mere figure-head. A few places, however, still exist in which it continues to be vitally important that the veritable official should be competent to discharge, in person, the duties he assumes before the world, and of these the position in question is one of the most important. They may set up automaton Cabinet officers at Washington without serious detriment to the public interests, and clerks and heads of bureaus can still run the machine in good style, but when the highest deliberative legislative body in the land discards Charles Sumner and selects Simon Cameron as its instructor, its leader, its organ, and its inquirer into the complicated details connected with foreign relations, the school-boys should no longer be surprised that a horse was made consul in Rome. To strike Charles Sumner down on account of a difference of opinion with the administration on a single question is in itself one of the greatest of political outrages, and it affords a fearful indication that the independence of which the Senate once boasted, and which is the highest virtue that it can possess, no longer exists. Such action will go far to spread abroad the damaging and disastrous conviction that the Senate is only bold and defiant as against the people, and that it crouches at the feet of the temporary custodians of patronage and power. But when this change is aggravated by the substitution of Cameron for Sumner, the whole land may well blaze with indignation. It is bad enough that he is in the Senate at all, bad enough that he was ever made Secretary of War to be formally condemned by a Congress of his own party, bad enough that he was sent to Russia to endanger the interests of his country by discourtesy to a friendly power and by flagrant official neglect, but to make him chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations would be a crowning and ineffable national disgrace. It is a thousand times more important that the Senate should have in such a position a man who can speak intelligently to it, and for it, as Sumner can and Cameron cannot, than that it should be filled by a man who is in all things in harmony with the administration. San Domingo was no test at the polls in 1868, in 1869, or in 1870, and it is vain to attempt to crush out independent opinions on such a subject now. If this test can be enforced under present circumstances, the Senate will sink at once from its high and honored position to the low and menial grade in legislative bodies which was occupied by the French Senate appointed by the Napoleon who is now expiating his follies and his crimes at Wilhelmshohe. The outrage is intensified rather than excused by the poor plea advanced in support of it, and if the action of the Republican caucus is confirmed, the country will stand aghast as it turns from a contemplation of Sumner's attainments to a vain attempt to explore the depths of Cameron's ignorance and incapacity.

INDEPENDENCE HALL is regarded throughout the civilized world as a temple consecrated to the great doctrines that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that there shall be no taxation without representation. The Legislature proposes to rob the people of Philadelphia of all possible share of the blessings which all free citizens derive from these vital principles.

THE LESSON OF PARIS.

The Proposed Fortification of London.

The London *Times* says:—One item of Mr. Cardwell's estimates is for surveys of defensive positions round London, and between London and the coast. So much was due to public impatience, if not to the necessity of the case; for London cannot see her next sister besieged and taken by a stern and angry foe without an awakening of misgivings for her own safety. It is obvious, indeed, at the first sight, that in almost every condition and circumstance that might be named, the case of London is the very contrary of that of Paris; and that, even were it admitted that the fortifications of Paris have proved a real service to the capital or the nation, it would not follow that London should also be fortified. It is remarkable that, often as London has had reason to dread invasion, and often as great military authorities have sounded the alarm and told London to take care of herself, the result has uniformly been confined to the further fortification of our ports and arsenals and of our coasts. Some hundred Martello towers and the remains of earthworks at a few points of vantage on the "great Kent road" are the only memorials of panics which certainly were not without foundation. But the fortification of London has always been found, not exactly an impossible problem, but one without a finite and actual solution. It would be easy enough to construct any number of forts about London, very difficult to be taken, if defended, and consequently giving at least a long respite to the metropolis, but while the engineering question can be brought within reasonable compass, it is not so with the practical considerations. No sooner are engineers set to work on the problem than they find it rapidly growing on their hands, till it ends in the contradiction that the coast is the true line of defense.

NOTICES.

TWO QUESTIONS ANSWERED.—

Q. Where shall I get my Spring Overcoat?

A. I saw at WANAMAKER & BROWN'S over 1500 of all styles and prices, from a "song" up to $25. Their Blues, Browns, and new leather colors are beautiful.

Q. Where can I get the most substantial and cheapest Clothes for my Boys?

A. The largest assortment in Philadelphia is on the first floor of WANAMAKER & BROWN'S, and this year their stock is better than ever.

OAK HALL is on the corner of Sixth and Market streets.

WANAMAKER & BROWN over the door.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TEAS! TEAS!

Just received overland a fresh invoice of

NEW CROP

Green and Black Teas

Of all kinds and qualities, at greatly reduced prices, some of which are put up in quarter boxes expressly for family trade, which are of very fine quality, and will be sold a bargain.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
Importers and Dealers in Fine Groceries,
No. 115 S. THIRD Street,
3 8 tuftu8t4p Below Chesnut.

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MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
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HATS AND CAPS.

WILLIAM H. OAKFORD,
HATTER,
No. 913 CHESNUT Street,
SPRING STYLES NOW READY.
Patronage respectfully solicited.
P. S.—SOLE AGENT FOR AMIDON'S NEW YORK HATS. 3 10 fmw13trp

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rpi

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.
IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, February 23, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given that books will be opened on the sixth day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of Bonds, namely:—

First. Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:—

First. Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent. bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars; of which there will be reserved for twenty days, one-half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second. Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Third. Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds, bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth. Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of 5-20 bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by the subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer or Designated Depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States, the national banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer or the designated depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala., and Pittsburg, Pa.

The following banking houses are also authorized to act as agents in receiving subscriptions in the United States, viz:—

NEW YORK CITY.

Austin, Baldwin & Co.,
Baker & Kitchen,
A. Belmont & Co.,
Blake Brothers & Co.,
Brown Brothers & Co.,
Budge, Schiff & Co.,
Cecil, Stout & Thayer,
John J. Cisco & Son,
Clarke, Dodge & Co.,
Henry Clews & Co.,
Jay Cooke & Co.,
Thomas, Denney & Co.,
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.,
Duncan, Sherman & Co.
Fisk & Hatch,
Frank & Gans,
Gibson, Casanova & Co.,
Glendinning, Davis & Amory,
Hatch & Foote,
W. T. Hatch & Son,
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Security Bank,
J. & W. Seligman & Co.,
Soutter & Co.,
Edward Sweet & Co.,
Moses Taylor & Co.,
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Turner Brothers,
Union Trust Company,
Van Schaick & Co.,
Vermilye & Co.,
L. Von Hoffman & Co.,
Wells, Fargo & Co.,
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PHILADELPHIA.

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C. & H. Borie,
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Emory, Benson & Co.,
Henry L. Fell & Bro.,
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W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
W. Painter & Co.,
Sailor & Stevenson,
D. C. W. Smith & Co.,
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PITTSBURG.

James T. Brady & Co.,
N. Holmes & Sons,
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PENNSYLVANIA.

Altoona—Kerr & Co., W. M. Lloyd & Co.
Bedford—Reed & Schell.
Bellefonte—William F. Reynolds & Co.
Chambersburg—Austin, Elder & Fletcher.
Doylestown—J. Hart & Co.
Ebensburg—Lloyd & Co.
Franklin—R. Lamberton.
Greensburg—Lloyd, Huff & Co.
Harrisburg—Dauphin Deposit Bank. Dougherty Brothers & Co., Mechanics' Bank.
Lancaster—Evans, McEvoy & Co., Reed, McGrann & Co.
Meadville—J. R. Dick & Co.
Oil City—Oil City Savings Bank.
Renovo—R. B. Caldwell & Co.
Scranton—George Sanderson & Co.
Sharon—J. Bleakley, Son & Co.
Somerset—Schell & Kimmell.
Titusville—Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.
Towanda—G. F. Mason & Co. Pomeroy Brothers.
Tyrone—Lloyd, Caldwell & Co.
Washington—Samuel Hazlett.
West Chester—Kirk, McVeagh & Co.
Wilkesbarre—A. H. Emley, F. V. Rockafellow.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROGRESS OF REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES.

	Maximum War Debt July 31, 1865.	Debt at close of Last Administration, March 1, 1869.	Present Outstanding Debt, March 1, 1871.
Five-twenty 6 per ct. stocks.	$606,569,500	1,602,587,350	1,424,098,300
Other six per cent. stocks..	302,301,042	283,677,400	283,678,100
Ten-forty five per cent. stock	172,770,100	194,567,300	194,567,300
Other five per cent. stock..	27,022,000	27,022,000	20,000,000
Three-year 7·30 per cent. notes.....	830,000,000		
Three-year six per cent. notes.	212,121,470		
Total funded ..	2,150,784,112	2,107,854,050	1,922,344,700
Greenback notes.....	$473,114,799	356,021,073	356,100,186
Greenback certificates.....	205,822,845	71,140,000	55,238,000
Gold certificates.....		28,775,560	29,657,500
Fractional currency.....	25,750,032	36,781,547	40,573,748
Past-due notes and bonds...	17,268,120	6,422,464	3,261,112
Total Treasury circulation.....	721,950,796	499,140,644	484,830,546
Less gold in Treasury...	35,337,853	98,741,361	103,174,209
	686,612,938	400,399,283	381,656,337
Less currency balance....	81,401,775	16,853,529	20,854,606
Net Treasury circulation	605,211,163	383,545,854	360,031,731
Total principal of debt.	2,755,995,275	2,491,399,904	2,283,145,431
Yearly interest in gold.....	$64,419,628	124,255,350	113,194,949
Yearly interest in currency..	87,412,423	2,134,200	1,657,140
Total amount of interest charge.....	151,832,051	126,389,550	114,852,089

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7·30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for Sale at Par, and Accrued Interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRAND GOLD BONDS OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, first, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; second, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7·30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

For sale in Philadelphia by

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., No. 121 South THIRD Street.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 S. THIRD Street.
BOWEN & FOX, No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK, N. W. cor. FOURTH and MARKET.
T. A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 WALNUT Street.
WM. PAINTER & CO., No. 36 South THIRD Street.
BULL & NORTH, No. 121 South THIRD Street.
BARKER BROS & CO., No. 28 South THIRD Street.
EMORY, BENSON & CO., No. 6 South THIRD Street.
B. K. JAMISON & CO., N.W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT.
P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 South THIRD Street.
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CHARLES B. KEEN, No. 325 WALNUT Street.
JNO. S. RUSHTON & CO., No. 50 South THIRD Street.
NARR & LADNER, No. 30 South THIRD Street.
M. SCHULTZ & CO., No. 44 South THIRD Street.
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CHARLES T. YERKES, JR., & CO., No. 20 South THIRD Street.
WILLIAM T. ELBERT, No. 321 WALNUT Street.
J. H. TROTTER, No. 322 WALNUT Street.
S. M. PALMER & CO., No. 26 South THIRD Street.
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SAMUEL WORK, No. 54 South THIRD Street.
GEORGE J. BOYD, No. 18 South THIRD Street.
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RALEY & WILSON, No. 41 South THIRD Street.
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1 26 tuwthfs40t

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Free of Taxes.

We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company

At 82½ and Accrued Interest.

The Bonds are issued in

$100s, $500s, and $1000s,

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.

The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
And Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

530 530
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m
No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

FINANCIAL.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS
FOR THE SALE AND EXCHANGE
OF THE
NEW UNITED STATES LOAN,

We would tender our services to investors or holders of old loans desiring to make exchange.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

NEW UNITED STATES LOAN.

SUPSCRIPTIONS TO THE
New Five Per Cent. United States Loan

Received at our office, where all information will be given as to the terms, etc.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
3 7 6t* PHILADELPHIA.

NEW U. S. LOAN.

GOLD AND 5-20s

Converted into New Loans of the United States on best terms.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

Financial Agents United States,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

NEW
Loan of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
New 5 Per Cent. United States Loan

Received at our Office, where all information will be given as to terms, etc.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
3 8 PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

Parties wishing to subscribe for the
New United States Loans
At Par in Gold,

And who believe GOLD will further decline, can borrow from us all they require for such subscriptions.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Authorized Agents for sale of New U. S. Loan. 3 8 tf

5 PER CENT.
New United States Loan,

Agents appointed to receive subscriptions or exchange

FOR 5-20 BONDS.

Books now open and information furnished as to terms, etc.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
3 8 tf PHILADELPHIA.

DUNN BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.,

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 12

A GHOST AT COLLEGE.

Uproar in a Tennessee Female Educational Institute—A Speculative Apparition—Who Owns the Property?

From the Memphis Avalanche, March 5.

South Memphis is in a furore of excitement over occurrences of a supernatural nature recently made public, and which concern the Brinkley Female College and its inmates. The college is a spacious frame structure, with rather a sombre and dreary aspect, situated at or near the intersection of Georgia and De Soto streets. The school at present numbers between forty and fifty pupils. Among them is a Miss Clara Robinson, daughter of Mr. Robinson, an attorney, residing on De Soto street. Her age is about thirteen years, and her temperament is of the nervous kind, while her health is rather what might be called delicate.

THE MYSTERY.

One week ago last Tuesday Miss Clara was alone in one of the upper rooms of the institute practising her music lesson: an apparition suddenly appeared before her in the shape of a girl of about eight years of age, with sunken, lustreless eyes, and strikingly emaciated form and features. The object was virtually a skeleton in appearance, clad in a dingy and tattered dress of faded pink, which was partly covered with a greenish and slimy fold. It seemed also to be transparent. A sad expression rested upon the features of the strange visitor. Naturally the vision spoke quickly, in a mild, pleasant tone, and said, "Don't be alarmed, Clara.

MY NAME IS LIZZIE.

I will not hurt you." Clara stood transfixed with terror. The vision spoke again, and in a distinct tone related that the Brinkley College property was hers by right, title, and deed; that its present pretended owners held it illegally, having no shadow of claim to it whatever; that there was no one else to claim it, as her people were all dead, and she herself was the last one that had died.. She desired Clara to obtain the papers which she had previously mentioned to her, and with them in her possession claim and retain the property in her own name and right. Unless she did so she never would do good to or for any one. Of course all this soon spread among the usually quiet people of South Memphis. Several young ladies went home frightened out of their wits, and several others were affected with illness, some it was feared seriously.

The Alleged Secret Treasure Discovered—Documents and Parcels Found as Indicated by the Spectre.

The *Avalanche* of the 7th inst. continues the strange story as follows:—

ANOTHER APPARITION.

During Sunday Clara remained undisturbed by ghostly visitants, and, although extensively interviewed, managed to attend Sunday school in the morning and church in the evening, attended to the latter place by Mr. Franklin, a neighbor. She passed a quiet night and was quite cheerful yesterday morning, though thinking frequently of the occurrences of the past few days. While in the yard back of her residence, No. 261 De Soto street, however, in company with a young friend, about 9 o'clock, she was startled by the sudden appearance of

THE SPECTRE OF BRINKLEY COLLEGE,

and screaming directed to it the attention of her companion, who ran away in affright, though she saw nothing. The spectre, like the ghost of Hamlet, chided Clara for her tardiness in unearthing the secret, and was answered that it could not be found, when it rejoined that Clara must go and seek it herself, or that others would get it. The spectre then disappeared, and Clara ran in trepidation into the house, where she narrated her adventure. It was resolved by the inmates to proceed at once to the excavation, which they did, Clara going with Miss Franklin, a neighbor. Mr. Robertson, accompanied by the medium and two diggers, and following the direction of the spirit, to make a long story short, after digging an hour or more into the brick work,

FOUND A GLASS JAR,

which he passed up to the medium, whereupon they proceeded to Mr. Robertson's residence, followed by an excited crowd. The jar was at once delivered to Clara, who, regarding its possession as an end to her unearthly visitations, received it with transports of delight, and up to a late hour was in the happiest mood imaginable. The jar bore evidence of long concealment, being covered with mould. True to the instructions from the spirit, it was not opened, but through its sides could be seen several bags and packages, together with what appeared to be a large yellow envelope.

Mr. Robertson states that in accordance with the request of the spirit, the jar will not be opened for 60 days, at the end of which period every fact that may be elicited by an investigation of the recovered treasure will be given to the public.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Il Trovatore" by the German Troupe.

Last evening an exceptionally good performance of Verdi's well-worn opera of *Il Trovatore* was given at the Academy of Music, by the German troupe. Madame Lichtmay sang the part of "Leonora," Madame Frederici that of "Azucena," Herr Bernard that of "Manrico," and Herr Vierling that of the "Count Di Luna." Each of these leading *roles* was ably and acceptably sustained, and it is seldom that the opera, as a whole, has been given so satisfactorily. Madame Liebtmay's full, rich voice was displayed to rare advantage, while Madame Frederici fitted unexpectedly well into the contralto part of "Azucena." Both Herr Bernard and Herr Vierling were admirable, and altogether their performances last evening were the best that they have given during their stay in the city.

"St. Marc" at the Chesnut.

Mr. Davenport has good reason to be gratified with his success at the Chesnut, and he has both fame and fortune now in his grasp if he has the tact to maintain the present high standard of excellence in his entertainments. He accepted the management of the theatre under peculiarly discouraging circumstances, which made success not an easy thing to win, and yet in spite of all drawbacks, not the least of which was a popular prejudice against the house itself, he has excited a genuine enthusiasm among the best class of playgoers, and has crowded the theatre night after night with highly cultivated audiences. Astonishing as it may appear to those who have known Mr. Davenport's merits for many years, his recent performance of "Sir Giles Overreach" appears to have been the first premonition many persons have had of the fact that he is really a great actor—in very many respects the greatest upon the American stage. Now that he has made a hit of the most decided character, the future of his enterprise at the Chesnut ought to be no longer an uncertainty.

Last night the romantic play of *St. Marc; or, A Husband's Sacrifice* was presented to a very large audience; in fact, the house was uncomfortably full; not even standing room could be had at the rising of the curtain. The play was acted throughout in remarkably fine style. This piece is one of the best modern romantic plays on the stage, and both in the interest of its plot, the effectiveness of its dramatic situations, and in the beauty of its language, it is entitled to take a high rank. There could scarcely be a greater contrast between two characters than there is between "St. Marc," the frank, generous, open-hearted, and valorous soldier, and "Sir Giles Overreach," the mean, intriguing, malicious, and ambitious usurer; and the performance last evening, therefore, was admirably suited to display Mr. Davenport's remarkable versatility. The character of "St. Marc" has been a favorite with Mr. Davenport for a number of years, and he has frequently represented it in this city, but never with finer effect than last evening, or amid more enthusiastic demonstrations of delight upon the part of his audience.

The support was creditable throughout, Mrs. Davenport as the heroine "Dinorah," and Mr. Thorne as the fanatic "Gismondo," being especially excellent.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Mr. Max Maretzek will have a benefit this evening, when *Don Giovanni* will be represented.

At the matinee to-morrow, *Stradella* will be performed, and to-morrow evening there will be a farewell performance for the benefit of Madame Lichtmay, when the second act of *Martha*, the second act of *Stradella*, and the second act of *Lucrezia Borgia* will be given.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will have a benefit this evening, when they will appear in the drama of *The Connie Soogah*, the comedietta of *The Happy Man*, and the farce of *Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty*.

There will be a matinee performance of *The Emerald Ring* to-morrow.

AT THE CHESNUT the romantic drama of *St. Marc* will be repeated this evening, with Mr. Davenport in the title *role*.

A matinee performance of *The Lady of Lyons*, with Mr. Thorne as "Claude Melnotte" and Miss Phillis Glover as "Pauline," is announced for to-morrow.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening in the drama of *The Little Detective*.

A matinee performance of the same piece to-morrow.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING the two-headed girl may be seen this afternoon and evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, a dramatic performance will be given this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN Professor Risley will have a benefit this evening, when a great bill of attractions will be presented. It should be remembered that this is a family night.

A family matinee to-morrow.

CITY ITEMS.

A DIALOGUE IN WALL STREET.—It is a vulgar error to suppose that the *habitues* of Wall street converse about nothing but stocks and gold. Sometimes they talk about their health, and they all seem to have one trouble—*biliousness*. The wear and tear of speculation invariably tell upon the liver.

"How do you think I'm looking?" said a well-known "Bull" to a friend in the Long Room, a few days after the late smash-up in gold. "Do I look panic-struck?"

"No, by Jove!" was the reply; "you look in trim to fight for a man's life. Never saw you looking better."

"Let me tell you a secret, my boy," returned the great operator: "I drink no wine, no brandy, no bar-room stimulant of any kind; but I just keep my stamina up with an occasional dose of PLANTATION BITTERS; and if you'll do me the favor to try it for that bile on the stomach you're always complaining of, I'll furnish the margin for your next spec. if it doesn't cure you."

The gentleman referred to (the initial of whose Christian name is not *very* far from the end of the alphabet) has unbounded confidence in the restorative; and his bright eye, firm nerves, and wonderful powers of endurance prove that it is well founded.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

ONE of the neatest and best Hat Stores in the city has just been opened by William H. Oakford, No 913 Chesnut street. It is just what has been long needed in that neighborhood. Strangers can find on hand the finest goods of the latest styles at *reasonable* prices. His friends and all customers will receive at his store polite attention and prompt execution of all orders left in his charge.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

FOR OYSTERS always, 'FRESH, FAT, AND INVITING," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

MARRIED.

HUBBERT—FERNLEY—On Thursday evening last, 9d instant, in the Eleventh Street M. E. Church, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, assisted by the Rev. Joseph Castle, D.D., HARVEY H. HUBBERT, son of the late Alderman W. H. Hubbert, to LIZZIE A. FERNLEY, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

MACMENEMY—SUTTON.—On February 23, by the Rev. Samuel Durborow, Mr. ALEXANDER MACMENY, to Miss MARIA SUTTON, both of this city.

SHERMER—READ.—On the 6th instant, by Alderman Samuel Lutz, WILLIAM T. SHERMER to Miss KATE T. READ, daughter of Caroline and the late Wills T. Read.

DIED.

DONAL.—On the 8th, Mrs. REBECCA DONAL, relict of the late John Donal, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Rice, No. 2538 Lea street, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

HOWELL.—On the 9th instant, CARPENTER Z. L., only son of Francis C. and Isabel M. Howell, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and immediate friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1921 Wallace street, on Saturday, 11th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROMMEL.—On the 10th instant, JOHN ROMMEL, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 919 N. Eighth street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 14th instant, at 1 o'clock.

Funeral to proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery. ***

WILLIS.—This morning (9th instant), after a lingering illness, SAMUEL WILLIS, of Woodbury, N. J., in the 53d year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. **

YUNCK.—On the 8th instant, ANTHONY, son of Christian and Anna Mary Yunck, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 1323 Austin street, below Wharton.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ RELIEF OF THE FRENCH AND GERMAN SUFFERERS BY THE WAR.

The Committee on Public Amusements announce that a

GRAND DRAMATIC, OPERATIC, AND MUSICAL FESTIVAL

Will be given at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 15, 1871.

Upon which occasion all the available talent of the city will be presented. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE STAR COMPANY, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of other places of amusement, and scores of Vocal and Instrumental Artists, have proffered their services for the occasion. The Programme will be given in the Sunday papers.

In addition to the above performance—

Mr. SAMUEL DUBOIS will deliver a LECTURE UPON COAL and its bearing with the community, at CONCERT HALL.

SIG. BLITZ will also give an Entertainment on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, March 22, at the CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

Tickets for the Grand Entertainment at the Academy may be obtained at the office of the Treasurer, Mr. John Thornley, No. 503 Chesnut street, or at the Box Office at the Academy of Music. 3 9 3t

☞ GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, A ready fit may be obtained at all times. BARTLETT, No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut. 2 20 tf

☞ WECCACOE FIRE COMPANY.—SPECIAL Meeting THIS EVENING. By order of the President. [1t*] JOSEPH R. LYNDALL.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY, ESQ.,

On MONDAY EVENING, March 13.

Subject:—"ORATORY."

JOSH BILLINGS, March 16,

Subject:—"NATRIL HISTORY."

A. Miner Griswold ("The Fat Contributor"), March 20. General Kilpatrick, March 23. Mrs. Cady Stanton, March 27. The Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston, March 30.

ADMISSION.....50 CENTS

RESERVED SEATS.....25 CENTS Extra

Tickets to any of the Single Lectures, and to the Concert, for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the ACADEMY on the evenings of the Lectures.

Ticket Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Doors open at quarter-past 7; Lecture at 8. 3 3

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Alumni Association of the Jefferson Medical College will be held at the College Building, on March 11, at 12 o'clock.

The address of the President, Prof. S. D. GROSS, will be delivered in the evening, at 7 o'clock, at the same place.

The Alumni of the College and the members of the Profession are invited to attend.

3 8 3t J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8, 1871.

An instalment of Five Dollars per share on the subscriptions to the preferred stock of the National Railway Company will be due and payable at the office of the Company, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on or before the 24th of March, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.

3 8 2w JACOB RIEGEL, Treasurer.

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Special services this evening, in the Lecture-room. Prayer-meeting at 7½. Preaching at 8 o'clock by Rev. S. A. MUCHMORE. All are invited. 1t*

☞ SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS ARE IN RAPtures over the new process by which letter-press copies can be taken from Printing executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

FURNITURE,

At Your Own Prices.

GOULD & CO.,

Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,

And northeast cor. NINTH and MARKET Sts.,

Will sell you Furniture at your own prices to make room for the extensive alterations. 3 10 6trp

PIANOS.

Steinway & Sons'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their ne

Patent Upright Pianos,

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

WAREROOMS,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,

9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S, BRADBURY'S, HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS,

AND

MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

GOULD & FISCHER,

No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

J. E. GOULD. WM. G. FISCHER. No. 1018 ARCH Street.

1 17 tf4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

THE

NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S

WATCHES,

(Factory, Springfield, Mass.

In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.

For sale by

ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO.,

Successor to John M. Harper,

No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,

SECOND STORY, [2 2 2mrp

Salesroom of the American Watch.

DRUGS, ETC.

NOW IS THE BEST TIME! FOR PAINTING your houses and rooms. 25,000 pounds ready-mixed Paints, all colors and shades. Pots and Brushes loaned. Call and see samples at

W. F. SIMES & SON'S

Steam Paint Works,

3 8 3t No. 1102 MARKET Street.

CHEAP WINDOW AND HOT-HOUSE GLASS!—1000 boxes 6x8, 7x9, 8x10 Glass for sale at $2 per box; other sizes cheap in proportion. Pure and fresh Putty made daily.

W. F. SIMES & SON'S

Paint and Glass Warehouse,

3 8 3t No. 1102 MARKET Street.

USE CAMPHOR EARLY! NOW IS THE time!—10,000 pounds pure Refined Camphor at retail, for clothing, carpets, and furs, at

W. F. SIMES & SON'S

Drug and Paint Store,

3 8 3t No. 1102 MARKET Street.

PH. J. LAUBER,

Nos. 24 and 26 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

Importer of Rhine Wines.

RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

EXCELLENT

Milwaukee Beer.

THEO. LEONHARDT & CO.,

Engraving and Steam Lithographic

PRINTING ROOMS,

Nos. 612 and 614 CHESNUT Street

2 22wfm 3mrp DEMOCRAT BUILDING.

STAIR RODS, STEP PLATES,

GAS TORCHES, GAS TURNERS, WAX TAPERS, Etc. Etc.,

On hand and for sale by

WILER & MOSS,

MANUFACTURERS,

3 10 1m No. 225 South FIFTH Street.

BOILERS.

Allen's Patent will Remove Scale from Steam Boilers.

Guaranteed not to injure the iron. In boxed cans, three gallons. Price $6 per can.

JOSIAH J. ALLEN,

3 8 6t8p No. 4 South DELAWARE Avenue.

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

GREAT BROWN HALL. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

The Finest Lot

OF

Seasonable

CLOTHING

FOR

Men and Boys!

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

HABILLEMENTS

No. 824 CHESNUT ST.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.

UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL

PHILADELPHIA: PA.

IT IS TIME

To think of having your

New Spring Overcoat

made,

And to those desiring one for

The coming season, the

Attractive Inducements

Of a large and

Fashionably Complete

Stock,

With the best of Cutters,

Are offered.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

AMERICAN

STEAM SAFE CO.,

Safe Makers to the United States Government

No. 32 S. FOURTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

OF

STEAM

FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

SANBORN'S PATENT

Bank Vaults, Burglar-Proof Safes,

ETC. ETC.,

Of Welded Steel and Iron, with Sargent's, Isham's, and Pillard's Locks.

SILVER SAFES, EXPRESS BOXES, Etc., built to order. 3 1 mwfm6mrp

MARVIN'S SAFES.

The Best Quality!

The Lowest Prices!

The Largest Assortment

Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.

MARVIN'S CHROME IRON

SPHERICAL

Burglar Safe

Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT Street,

(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.

265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio.

A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.

Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmw6m

FURNITURE.

HOVER'S

PATENT SOFA BED.

In consequence of certain parties representing that their Sofa Beds and Lounges are of my patent, I beg leave to inform the public that my Sofa Bed is for sale only at MOORE & CAMPION'S and ALLEN & BROTHER'S, and at the Manufactory, No. 230 South SECOND Street.

This novel invention is not in the least complicated, having no cords or ropes to pull in order to regulate, or props to keep it up when in the form of a bedstead, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair. The bedstead is formed by turning out the ends, or closing them when the Sofa is wanted.

H. F. HOVER,

No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

12 2 tuf2strp PHILADELPHIA.

JOSEPH H CAMPION (late Moore & Campion), WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of

FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,

No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,

Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2t7

R. P. OWEN & CO.,

COAL DEALERS,

FILBERT STREET WHARF,

SCHUYLKILL. 3 10 1y

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 18

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

1 16 2mdp CORNELIUS & SONS

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company

OF PHILADELPHIA

IN THEIR

New Marble Fire-proof Building,

Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.

Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.

C. H CLARK, Vice-President.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne, Clarence H. Clark, John Welsh, Charles Macalester, Edward W. Clark, Alexander Henry, Stephen A. Caldwell, George F. Tyler, Henry C. Gibson, J. Gillingham Fell, Henry Pratt McKean. (5 13 fmw)

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

All trust investmenes are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins, Lewis R. Ashhurst, J. Livingston Erringer, R. P. McCullagh, Edwin M. Lewis, James L. Claghorn, Benjamin B. Comegys, Augustus Heaton, F. Ratcnford Starr, Daniel Haddock, Jr., Edward Y. Townsend, John D. Taylor, Hon. William A. Porter.

OFFICERS.

President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.

Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.

Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGH.

Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS. 2 3fmw

CARRIAGES, ETC.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LIGHT CARRIAGES,

INCLUDING PHÆTONS, JENNY LINDS, BUGGIES, ETC.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

All WORK WARRANTED to be of the best WORKMANSHIP and MATERIALS.

Also, an assortment of SECONDHAND CARRIAGES for sale at reasonable prices.

Special attention given to REPAIRING.

REPAIRING and VARNISHING.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

JOSEPH BECKHAUS,

No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,

ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,

Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS

CARRIAGES.

NEWEST STYLES.

Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phætons, Rockaways, Etc. SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.

Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME FOUR-story double Brick and Brown-stone Dwelling, situate on the south side of ARCH, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. Lot 40 feet front by 150 feet deep. Apply to

3 9 2t LEWIS H REDNER, No. 731 WALNUT Street.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

NATIONAL

Life Insurance Company

OF THE

United States of America.

For the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1870.

Net Assets, January 1, 1870.....$1,224,682 49

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

Premiums on Policies.....$640,982 18

Extras, etc..... 1,813 73

Interest..... 96,885 05

$739,680 96

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR.

Claims by Death and Annuity..$105,848 20

Surrendered Policies..... 19,578 65

Reinsurance..... 17,080 40

Taxes..... 10,541 19

Expenses..... 218,307 33

$371,355 87

Increase in Net Assets during the year, $367,325 09

$1,592,307 49

Losses adjusted, but unpaid.....$15,000 00

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871.

Cash on hand and in Bank.....$59,707 74

$470,000 U. S. Bonds (cost).....452,597 60

$76,500 Virginia State 6s (cost). 16,747 26

Dominion of Canada 6s (cost). 63,878 33

Loans on First Mortgages on Real Estate.....359,366 70

Loans on Bonds and Stocks (worth $902,500)..... 591,000 00

Loans on other securities..... 28,552 70

Office Furniture and all other property..... 10,457 16

$1,592,307 49

Present Value of Reinsured policies..... $16,850 00

Premiums Deferred (Semi-annually and Quarterly)..... 94,443 00

Premiums in Course of Collection..... 33,265 00

Market Value of Investments in excess of Cost..... 17,377 74

Interest accrued..... 11,354 00

$173,289 74

Gross Assets, January 1, 1871.....$1,765,598 23

Number of Policies in force, January 1, 1871.....7,259

Amount of Policies in force, January 1, 1871.....$13,543,637 00

The Annual Statement, as given above, shows that this Company has accumulated, during the twenty-nine months of its existence, the sum of

$765,597 23,

Which, with the Capital Stock of

$1,000,000,

Makes a total amount of available and valuable Assets of ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVEN 23-100 DOLLARS, the whole of which is held safely and profitably invested for the security of its Policy-Holders.

A valuation of the Policies in force on the first day of January, 1871, made by the most rigid method, and upon the same standard as to Interest and Mortality as that upon which its Premiums are based, shows that the full present value, or amount required to safely reinsure its risks on that date, was $807,389.

A careful examination of the above figures, and of the character of the Assets, gives conclusive evidence that the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA affords to its Policy-Holders that which is the most desirable in any Life Insurance Company, namely, *abundant security*.

The ratio of Assets to Liabilities is over 200 per cent; that is, the Company has more than $200 for each $100 of liability. 3 1 wfm6t4p

CLARENCE H. CLARK, President.

E. A. ROLLINS, Vice-President.

EMERSON W. PEET, Secretary.

JAY COOKE,

Chairman of Executive and Finance Committee.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1870:—

RECEIPTS.

Premiums.....$196,148 51

Interest and other items..... 11,995 99

$208,144 50

EXPENDITURES.

Paid claims by death.....$32,968 06

" surrendered and lapsed policies..... 6,504 27

" dividends to policy-holders..... 1,997 47

" Interest on stock..... 10,276 44

" taxes..... 3,551 74

" reinsurance..... 2,350 16

General expenses, including rents, officers' salaries, advertising, books, stationery, etc..... 50,577 32

Agency expenses, including commissions, salaries, rents, and all other expenses.. 72,700 66

$180,226 62

ASSETS.

United States 6 per cent. bonds.....$159,671 91

Cash on hand and in bank..... 18,685 74

Loans on policies in force..... 53,148 05

Deferred premiums for the year..... 42,633 91

Premiums in hands of agents and in course of collection..... 52,678 24

All other assets..... 20,817 24

$347,635 10

LIABILITIES.

Due for losses by death.....$17,064 47

" " all other claims..... 1,862 82

$18,927 29

SUMMARY.

Assets.....$347,635 10

Liabilities..... 18,927 29

Capital and Reserve Fund.....$328,707 81

JAMES M. LONGACRE,

Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware,

3 6 mwf2w No. 302 WALNUT St., Philada.

MARBLE WORKS.

H. S. TARR & SON'S

MANUFACTORY OF

Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,

GREEN Street, above Seventh,

1 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

SAXON GREEN.

Is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN

PAINTS.

J. H. WEEKS & CO., Manufacturers,

3 9 1t No. 124 N. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

COTTAGE, COMPLETELY FURNISHED, six rooms and bath, to lease for term of years; fifteen minutes' ride south of Chesnut; $35; real estate security. Address M., Public Record office. 3 9 3t*

OUR LONDON LETTER.

MR. FORSTER'S BALLOT BILL—ARMY REFORM—THE CENSUS—THE JOINT COMMISSION—NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION—THE "DARK BLUE" AND "TOM BROWN" IN AMERICA—PROVISIONS FOR PARIS—THE VACCINATION MANIA—TRAMWAYS—THE ROYAL MARRIAGE, ETC., ETC.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Feb. 23, 1871.—Poor Henry Berkeley! To recommend the ballot year after year to a House of careless Gallios, and then pass off the stage of life just too soon to see his hobby adopted into the Government stud—was ever man more unlucky? The bill just introduced by Mr. Forster could not have been placed in better hands. He is unquestionably the man who, of all our politicians at the present moment, has the greatest talent for conciliating foes without deserting friends, and his measure was welcomed last Monday with a chorus of approbation that augurs well for its success. The points for which his Ballot bill claims special credit is its combination of simplicity with secrecy. A voter entering the polling-booth will give in his name, and then, and not till then, receive from the presiding officer a voting paper *marked with a secret stamp*, which he will have to fill up and deposit in the ballot-box before he leaves the booth. Of course none but the official voting papers will count for anything, and a voter will find it impossible to prove to any one how he has voted. The mechanical contrivance seems perfect, but will the public consent to rely implicitly on the seeming perfection of a mechanical contrivance? If the protection of those troops was really felt to be needed last autumn at the New York elections, it is hard to answer yes.

Eight millions sterling is a tolerably large sum to pay even for the removal of an abuse, but we are going to pay it, and without grumbling too, to rid our army of the odious system of promotion by purchase. Mr. Cardwell, Secretary for War, has quite taken the wind out of the Army Reformers' sails by coming forward with a scheme for the reorganization of our military forces far more comprehensive and thorough-going than his best friends would have given him credit for, and the consequence has been that on the Irreconcilables, led by Mr. Trevelyan, moving (as I foretold you) a resolution aimed at the permanence of our royal Commander-in-Chief's position, they have been outvoted by a majority of 201 to 83. All the thanks that the ardent, ambitious Trevelyn got for his pains was to be styled a young man of extraordinary industry, who had fallen a melancholy victim to petty larceny committed by the War Office, and had his brains picked of a fine scheme. Still he hit a blot in attacking the useless expense of our so-called household cavalry. 1332 privates, at an average yearly cost of $570, gold, apiece, forming a body too heavy for a royal escort and not wanted for police purposes, why should they cumber the ground?

This is our decennial census year, and preparations are well advanced for the smooth performance of the operation. On the 27th of March a schedule will be delivered to every occupier in the kingdom. The name, sex, age, and occupation of every soul alive at midnight on April 2 are to be declared, and the papers collected in the course of the following day by an army of enumerators, whose lists will pass through the hands of registrars and superintendent registrars to the Census Office before the month is out, and very shortly afterwards, if all works as well as in 1861, be given to the world. You are not yet a hundred years old, and are dissatisfied with a sum total of over eight-and-thirty millions: we have been a dozen centuries growing, and hardly expect our millions to prove more than thirty. That's a pretty dense population, after all, though, for a place about the size of New York State.

The Joint High Commission is exciting a great deal of interest, despite the all-engrossing topic of the war, and almost every night some question is asked about it in Parliament. On Tuesday a Mr. Macfie, asking whether there was any truth in a rumor he had heard that the United States proposed to buy us out of Canada, got a deservedly severe answer from the Prime Minister. "I hope," said Gladstone, "that while negotiations are in progress the honorable member will not think it necessary to ask questions in this House founded on mere anonymous authorities." Tom Hughes' Anglo-American Association have opportunely brought out a temperate pamphlet on the history and present position of the fisheries question. A copy has been sent to each member of the Joint Commission, and as it is published by the ubiquitous firm of Macmillan, it will no doubt find some readers on your side of the water. Whether it is possible in the nature of things for one of the parties to an argument to state the question at issue in a form which the other party will accept without reserve, I don't know; but I think all readers will admit that the fisheries pamphlet has at any rate honestly attempted to avoid national bias and coloring. Our journals seem to be forming a very sanguine estimate of the amount of work which the commission may be looked to to accomplish. Not only is it to put every question between you and us, past, present, and possible, in train for settlement, but it must lay down the law on points of international morality for the world at large. Last night's *Globe*, for instance, thinks that England and North America ought to take the lead in establishing clear rules as to the relations between neutrals and belligerents—rules whereby neutrals may avoid giving offense, with a minimum of self-sacrifice.

When things have got to such a pass that, as last year, a couple of important bills block the line of Parliament for a whole session, and in the same space of time a single private member is found to have addressed the House one hundred and sixteen times, on forty-one different subjects, it is high time that a committee should be appointed, as has just been done, to devise methods for the more expeditious despatch of public business. The practice of putting silly questions to the Government must certainly be checked. This very evening a distinguished baronet is going to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer "whether it is true that the officers of customs have received instructions to offer every facility for the adulteration of wines in bond, provided the owners declare that such adulteration is for the purpose of fortifying the wines?" Mr. Lowe's notoriously sharp tongue may be trusted to find an exemplary answer.

There's no denying it. No daily paper in the world has ever reached such a circulation as the London *Daily Telegraph* can now claim. Its printers' and publishers' books have been examined by a well-known firm of public accountants, and they report the number of copies issued during the latter half of 1870 to have been 29,010,035, giving a daily average of more than one hundred and ninety thousand copies. It is enough to make Mr. Bennett, of the *Herald*, tear his hair with vexation.

The *Dark Blue*, a new high-class illustrated monthly, is to appear in a day or two, and is said to have already secured a publisher in the States. Truly, of making many magazines there is no end, but so many of them are mere trash that this one, which aims at "no padding," and starts with such contributors as Charles Reade, William Morris, and W. M. Rossetti, has a good chance of finding readers. Many of you no doubt will turn with interest to the "Recollections of American Universities" which Tom Hughes begins in the first number—the first printed expression (a few lectures excepted) of the experiences gained in his last autumn's visit.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and some of our London tradesmen are endeavoring, with remarkably bad taste, to give a commercial tinge to the noble outburst of national sympathy which has voluntarily poured more than £100,000 into a Mansion-House Fund for the relief of Paris. In several grocers' windows nicely cooked hams, biscuits, pots of Liebig's extract of meat, and preserved viands, such as one is tempted by when the Derby Day with its drags and luncheon parties is drawing near, stand prominently in view, while a placard over them announces "Provisions packed for Paris."

There is a vaccination mania all over the country just at present, and you can hardly take a friend by the arm without his screaming out that he has "taken" and is sore. The doctors are having a glorious time of it, but the demand has been so sudden that they have no small difficulty in providing vaccine for all the applicants. Small-pox is certainly unusually prevalent in London, and vaccination is the only sure way to stamp it out.

We have already got tramways in the suburbs, and this week a report has been presented to the Commissioners of Sewers recommending their introduction into the city. The cars at present used are brought ready-made across the Atlantic, so our old, crowded streets will soon present quite a home appearance to your countrymen.

Lorne wrappers, Argyll biscuits, and Louise Lancers are naturally preceding the coming royal marriage of the 24th of March.

TEMPLAR.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF DELINQUENT TAXES,
No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW.

The REGISTER OF UNPAID TAXES FOR 1870 AND PRIOR YEARS having been completed, notice is hereby given that the books are NOW OPEN for the payment of said TAXES.

Under the provisions of the ACT OF ASSEMBLY OF MARCH 22, 1870, proceedings will IMMEDIATELY be commenced for the COLLECTION OF SAID TAX, either out of the PERSONAL PROPERTY OR REAL ESTATE.

Parties desiring to pay in the office, and escape further trouble and annoyance, can do so by calling between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily.

JOHN L. HILL,
Collector of Delinquent Taxes,
No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW,
3 2 (Second Story).

POSTPONEMENT OF THE NEXT STATE CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were passed yesterday by the State Central Committee:—

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24, 1871.

Resolved, That the time for the meeting of the Republican State Convention be and the same is hereby postponed until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May next, and that the delegates who may be elected thereto be and they are hereby requested to assemble at the Hall of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock noon on said day.

Resolved, That Mahlon H. Dickinson, Esq., of Philadelphia, be appointed chairman of the State Central Committee, in place of the Hon. John Covode, deceased.

Resolved, That the Republican State Central Committee heartily endorses the action of the Republican members of the Legislature in supporting the bill providing for the call of a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State.

Resolved, By the Republican State Central Committee, that we endorse the action of the Philadelphia members of the committee in opposing the passage of bills to govern the city of Philadelphia by commissioners to be named by the Legislature.

2 26 MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chairman.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY—DUPLICATION.—It has been decided to duplicate the stock of the Mercantile Library Company, between July 1 and December 31 of the present year, on the plan pursued in 1864. For every share of stock issued prior to July 1 another share will be issued, without cost, if applied for by the owner before the end of the year. All the new shares purchased before July 1 will have the benefit of the duplication.

3 2th m4t T. MORRIS PEROT, President.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13, 1871.

The Board of Managers have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable, clear of tax, at the Office of this Company, No. 12 Philadelphia Exchange, on and after the 13th of March next. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 14th of March.

2 13 m 5t A. E. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 3d, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14eod t4 10 State Treasurer.

REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."

Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption.

2 14 eod t 4 10 A. F. CORONEL, State Treasurer.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE.—CAMDEN AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMBOAT FERRY COMPANY.—An election for Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, foot of FEDERAL Street, CAMDEN, on FRIDAY, the 31st of March inst., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

W. H. GATZMER, Secretary.
March 7, 1871. 3 7tu3t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the "EXCELSIOR PRESS BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY" will be held at their Office, No. 309 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, March 13 (second Monday), 1871, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. D. COMEGYS,
3 3 fw2t* Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
MARCH 6, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per Share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 16th instant.

3 7 10t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.

For sale by Druggists generally.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
1 6 fmw26t No. 624 CHESNUT St., Philad'a.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 913 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Watches

Of American and foreign makers.

DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.

LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND and CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.

Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.

Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.

Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmw3

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

5 25 3

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

A NEW AND ELEGANT

BROWN STONE RESIDENCE,

East Side of Logan Square,

Three Doors above Sumner St.,

Replete with all modern conveniences,

WILL BE SOLD ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

POSSESSION AT ONCE. CAN BE SEEN AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY. 2 11 tf

ELEGANT STORE FIXTURES,

With Marble Counters, Large Fire-proof, Desk Letter Press, etc., will be sold cheap for cash good trade.

No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER THE CONTINENTAL. 12 15 tf

FOR SALE—A CHOICE MEDIUM SIZED House, WALNUT Street, above Broad. Inperfect order.

S. KINGSTON McCAY,
3 2 10t* No. 429 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED.

A STORE,

On Chesnut or Eighth Street.

ADDRESS, STATING PRICE, LOCATION, AND FULL PARTICULARS,

"F. B. K."

2 6 EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

Desirable Real Estate,

WITHIN ONE MILE OF BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,

Payable in good and available trade, and partly in cash. Address

2 4 tf "Box 1734, Philadelphia Post Office."

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE,

BUSINESS PROPERTY, No. 427 WALNUT STREET.

Four-story front, five-story double back buildings, occupied as offices, and suitable for an insurance company, 21 feet 9 inches front, 124 feet deep.

S. KINGSTON McCAY,
2 18t No. 429 WALNUT Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following Departments:—

Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address

2 6 3m J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, January 9 1871.

For circulars apply to

3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

THE REV. DR. WELLS' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS

From Six to Fourteen years of age. Address the Rev. DR. WELLS,

2 28 tuths2m* Andalusia, Pa.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing February 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers.

2 15 1m† Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

A Primary, Preparatory, and Finishing School. Address Principal, No. 108 S. TENTH St. 2 11 1m

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MT. VERNON Street, Rev. JAMES G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 12 31 smtu2m

COTTON.—MIDDLING FAIR AND MIDDLING Gulfs, Alabama and Uplands, samples, clean stain, etc., for sale by

WILLIAM M. GREINER,
1 20 2m No. 109 CHESNUT Street.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steam to and from NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.

Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Cabin, $75 and $65; Steerage, $28. Excursion tickets, good for one year, liberally reduced. Persons sending for their friends can obtain tickets (Steerage) for $33. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow by this favorite route at the same low currency rates.

Passengers booked to and from London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, etc., at lowest rates.

NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now $15 in Cabin and $2 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.

For passage, or bank drafts for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to

WALLER & CO., Agents,
1 16 *No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.*

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, March 16, at 8 A. M.

The HERCULES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on March —.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, March 11, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, March 11.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Monday, March 13, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, March 18.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 1 No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON, and all interior points of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc.

The first-class Steamship FALL RIVER, Captain Hinckley, will sail on Thursday, March 16, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers of this Line will commence loading on March 9, from first wharf above MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York. First boat will leave on Saturday, the 11th instant, and daily as usual thereafter.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN and Washington, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS

For all the above lines.

No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, where further information may be obtained. 2 28

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 1 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 56 North River.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. 11 6?

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

P. CORRILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR NEW YORK.

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals etc. 2 8 ?

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of London, Saturday, March 11, at 9 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, March 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 21, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, March 25, at 8 A. M. and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.
Payable in gold. Payable in currency.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
12 10† No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray.	ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson.	BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry.	ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

1 5† J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27† No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue,

4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

LUMBER

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1871

1 16 MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 30 6m No. 1716 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street [City Stores].

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
261,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150 Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'kt v'l	$1,293,557·00
Real Estate	56,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	220,971·27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
Cash	142,911·73
	$1,820,727·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 2 1 11m

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwf1m REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397·89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 13

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.
Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 .... $128,851·78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary. 2 14

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.
TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,

Joseph E. Schell.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) .... $200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 .... $600,388·24
DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1, 1871 .. $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70	$2,096,154	
Interests from Investments, 1870	137,050	
		$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870		$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	868,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM

WILLIAM BROCKIE. [1 23]

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452·35

CAPITAL .... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS .. 2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 7td31]
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

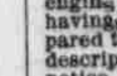
Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary. 3 1

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.


PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 1 N. FIFTH STREET.

SHEARING, BILLING AND MEASURING, Fulling, Napping and Brushing Machines for Carpets, Cloths, and Prints. Shear both sides at once, measure accurately, rolls the goods to retain length, width, at finish. Blades repaired and ground. Superior Loom Temples.
5 9m GEO. C. HOWARD,
No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street, Phila., Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets. Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g&Allent'n Way	7·30	Pottstown Accom.	9·15
Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12·30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	1·00
Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	3·30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4·30
Pottstown Accommo.	4·00	Harrisbg&Potts'e Ex	7·00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4·45	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9·10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8·00	From Pottsville	12 35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3·15	From Reading	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m. 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST. Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 11·45 a. m., and 2·50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH. Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2 30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8 05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9 30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. M.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11 45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870. Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9 00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15 and 5·20 and 8 15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P.M.

Abington at 2·35, 6·55, and 9 35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, BALTIMORE, MD.
FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES,
Third Story Union Bank Building,
MARCH 1, 1871.

Proposals are invited for dredging in the channel below Fort Carroll leading to this city. Proposals, to be *sealed* and in *duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of 1st day of APRIL, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. About 75,000 cubic yards, more or less, to be removed. Length of haul of material averages about two miles. The object is to attain a depth of 22 feet at mean low water. The tide rises about one foot and one-half. Proposals will state kind of machinery to be used; average quantity in cubic yards to be removed daily; price per cubic yard, including excavation, removal, and deposit. Material to be measured in dumping scows.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Forms of proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
3 2 Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER, FORT MONROE, Va., Feb. 13, 1871.

Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe, Va., on the 15th day of March, 1871, at ten (10) o'clock A. M., about eleven thousand two hundred and fifty (11,250) yards "T" RAILROAD IRON (worn), together with a number of FROGS and HAIRS.

Property to be removed at expense of purchaser, within a reasonable time.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. will be required upon acceptance of bid. Terms cash.

By order of the Secretary of War.

JAMES CURRY,
2 14tuthstm15t Lieutenant and A. A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A., PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17, 1871.

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, March 17, 1871, for building a Brick or Stone Wall around the Richmond, Va., and Wilmington, N. C. National Cemeteries.

Forms for proposals, and specifications, furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
2 17 6t Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Lay Water Pipe on Dakota and other streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and is hereby authorized to lay water pipe on the following streets, to wit:—

Dakota street, from Ninth to Tenth street.

Fifteenth street, from Monument Cemetery to Susquehanna avenue.

Sixteenth street, from Norris street to Susquehanna avenue.

Seventeenth street, from Columbia avenue to Lamb Tavern Road.

Dickerson street, from Passyunk Road to Twelfth street.

Ninteenth street, from Washington avenue to Ellsworth street.

Ellsworth street, from Nineteenth to Twentieth street.

Alter street, from Nineteenth to Twentieth street.

Latonia street, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street.

Titon street, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
CHARLES THOMPSON JONES,
President of Select Council *pro tem.*

Approved this seventh day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an appropriation to Enclose Certain Properties with the Iron Railing lately taken down at Penn Squares.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of two thousand ($2000) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Markets and City Property for the purpose of enclosing, etc., the Fairhill Square in the Nineteenth ward, and the Parade Ground in the Twenty-sixth ward, with the iron railing lately taken down at Penn Squares, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose, and warrants for the same be drawn by the Commissioner of Markets and City Property.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
CHARLES THOMPSON JONES,
President of Select Council, *pro tem.*

Approved this seventh day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc. 323 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.

March 14, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—

MT. VERNON, No. 2032—Modern Residence.

TACONY CREEK, Frankford—Coal and Wood Wharf, Dwelling, Stables, and 4¼ acres.

NINTH (North), No. 939—Mill, Coal Yard, and large Lot.

FRONT (North), No. 216—Chair Manufactory.

FRANKLIN, below Vine—Large and valuable Lot, 150 by 142 feet, opposite Washington Square.

DELAWARE Co., Penn'a—A valuable Paper Mill, 14 Dwellings, stable, and other buildings, Machinery, 20 acres, at Bridgewater Station, Chester Creek Railroad.

EVANGELIST, No. 724—Two-story Brick Dwelling.

ASHMEAD, No. 165—Stone Mill and large Lot.

TWENTIETH (North), No. 1545—Modern Residence.

RIDGE AVENUE, No. 1619—Store and Dwelling.

BAINBRIDGE, No. 742—Brick Dwelling.

MORTGAGES—$3000 and $2500.

GROUND RENT—$30 a year.

TWENTY-SECOND (South), No. 109—Genteel Dwelling.

STOCKS, ETC.

Executors' Sale—Estate of Robert West, deceased.

23 shares Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company.

12 shares Harrisburg, M. J., and Lancaster RR.

200 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

15 shares Philadelphia National Bank.

$2000 Lehigh Valley Railroad coupon bonds, 6s.

$1000 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal 6s, gold.

$1000 Delaware and Raritan Canal, 1883, 6s, gold.

$3000 Pennsylvania 6 per cent. loan, new third series.

Administratrix' Sale—Estate of John Horn, dec'd.

24 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

20 shares Manufacturers' National Bank.

480 shares Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.

653 shares Second and Third Streets Passenger R.

50 shares Green and Coates Streets Passenger R.

25 shares Pennsylvania Canal Company.

For other accounts.

$3000 Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad 2 1 m.

60 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship.

10 shares Fidelity Deposit Company.

1 share Philadelphia Library Company.

1 share Haverford School Association.

264 shares Pennsylvania Canal Company.

$5000 Pennsylvania Canal 6 per cent. [3 10 3t

27 shares Central Transportation Company.

$1100 Camden and Amboy R., 1889, mtg bonds.

$6000 Pennsylvania Railroad general mortgage.

BY HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, (temporarily) No. 841 CHESNUT Street, under the Girard House.

SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS.
This Evening,

At 7¼ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 841 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, a collection of modern Paintings, in gold-leaf frames, All by talented artists. 1t

SALES ON PREMISES receive prompt and personal attention.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY, BUSTS, ETC., by order of the importers, for foreign account.
On Wednesday Morning,

March 15, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a fine collection of marble statuary, comprising the following subjects:—

Spring,	Innocence,
Eve, with Cain and Abel,	Canova's Dancing Girl,
The Captive,	Flora,
The Angler,	Fidelity,
Madonna,	Amore Divino,
The Faithful Companion,	Angel of Peace,
Shepherds of Palermo,	Struggle of Love,
Faith in God,	Bust of our Saviour, after
Boy and Nest,	Thorwaldsen.
Autumn,	

Two garden figures and one monumental figure, together with marble and Bardiglio pedestals and columns.

Also, a fine copy in Verde Prato marble of the antique group (the Wrestlers) in the Tribune of Florence.

The collection will be ready for examination on Friday, 10th inst., until day of sale. 3 6 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS,
On Monday Morning, [3 7 5t
March 13, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
March 14, at 10 o'clk, on four months' credit. [3 8 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
March 16, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. 3 10 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS. No. 704 Chesnut street.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 221 MARKET and 210 CHURCH Street.

BY MAGILL, FARREL & CO AUCTIONEERS, No. 818 MARKET Street.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 10.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE.
By Catalogue, on Three Months' Credit.

1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, Congress Gaiters, Oxfords, Slippers, English Ties, etc., of best City and Eastern manufacture.

N. B.—Special attention of the Trade is called to this line of goods, being well adapted to this market.

Open for inspection and catalogues ready on morning of sale. 3 6 4t

HENRY MOLTEN, AUCTIONEER, BY HENRY MOLTEN & CO., Salesroom, Nos. 21 and 23 MERCER Street, New York.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
OF
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
LADIES' AND GENTS' READY-MADE FURS,
STRAW, FELT, AND VELVET GOODS,
Every THURSDAY during the season.

Cash advances made on consignments without additional charges. 2 8

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

FISHING TACKLE.

TO SPORTSMEN.

THE OLDEST FISHING TACKLE STORE IN THE CITY.
(40 years established.)

SAMUEL SPANG,
No. 148 NORTH THIRD STREET.

Just received direct from England, a full and varied assortment of FISHING TACKLE, as follows:

2000 dozen Best English Trout Flies, to suit the season.

A full supply of Fine English Trout Rods and Books.

2000 Best Savannah Fishing Rods, 25 to 30 ft long.

Also, a full supply of R. Hemming & Son's superior quality of Fish Hooks, Limerick & Kirby, s etc. etc.

Gut Snoods, Silk, Silk and Hair, Grass Lines of every description. Also, Bamboo Rods, 17 to 18 feet.

Seines made to order.

Sole Importer (for 40 years) of the GENUINE HAARLEM OIL. 3 7 tuthslm

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

STEAM ENGINES, WITH PLAIN SLIDE valve, or cut off. Vertical, Horizontal, and Portable. Governors, Pumps, Pipes, and Valves.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

City Councils Tender Thanks to the Senators and Representatives Who Have Labored in its Behalf.

Yesterday afternoon the resolutions given below passed both branches of City Councils unanimously. The introduction of the name of Ex-Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, was eminently proper, in view of the efficient service which he rendered to the cause of League Island during his whole Senatorial career. The resolutions read as follows:—

Resolution of thanks to Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. John Scott, Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Hon. Charles O'Neill, Hon. Leonard Myers, Hon. William D. Kelley, Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, and Hon. Alexander G. Cattell.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That to the Hon. Simon Cameron and Hon. John Scott, Senators, the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, the Hon. Charles O'Neill, the Hon. Leonard Myers, and the Hon. William D. Kelley, members of the House of Representatives of the Forty-first Congress from this city, and to the Hon. Daniel J. Morrell and the Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, members of the same body from the Seventeenth and Nineteenth districts of the State of Pennsylvania, the thanks of the city of Philadelphia are due, and are hereby tendered, for the earnest, zealous, and effective advocacy of the claims of the League Island Naval Station upon the consideration of Congress, which was made by them during the term of the Forty-first Congress, and especially for the success which attended their efforts towards the close of the recent session to secure an appropriation for beginning the great work of preparing League Island for the purposes for which it was donated by the city of Philadelphia to the Federal Government.

Resolved, That to the Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, late member of the United States Senate from New Jersey, the thanks of the city of Philadelphia are eminently due, and are hereby respectfully tendered, for the efficient and untiring services rendered by him during his term of office in behalf of the above object, his Senatorial career being fittingly closed by the earnest and successful advocacy of a measure which is of no less importance to the State of New Jersey than to this city.

Resolved, That the clerks of Councils be instructed to prepare and furnish to each of the honorable gentlemen named herein duly attested copies of these resolutions.

CRICKET.

Annual Meeting of the Young America Club.

On last Tuesday evening the annual meeting of this club—the champions of America—was held at Longstreth's Hall, Germantown. The officers elected for 1871 were:—E. M. Davis, President; G. M. Newhall, Vice-President; C. E. Morgan, Jr., Secretary; and B. Butler, Treasurer.

The Ground Committee elected is composed of Loper Baird, C. A. Newhall and D. S. Newhall. The report of the Ground Committee was presented, showing that twenty-seven new members had been added to the club since last report. Twenty-three matches were played last season, and of these the Eleven played twelve, winning all but two. The matches which were lost were one with the Germantown Club, in the beginning, and the International match, at the close of the season. The Germantown Club, however, was beaten in two of the three games of the series.

The largest score reported in this country was made by the Young America in its match with the Willow Club, of Brooklyn, on the 25th of June, 1870. 334 runs were made for eight wickets. The average of the Eleven for the season was very good—138 for a single inning. H. L. Newhall made the highest batting average, 27 for an inning. The Ground Committee reported the club to be in excellent condition, and having every prospect for another brilliant season. The Treasurer reported a balance in the treasury of upwards of $100, and about $300 owing to the club.

The eleven for this season will be taken from the following members: — Charles Newhall, Daniel Newhall, Robert Newhall, George Newhall, Harry Newhall, Loper Baird, John Large, Albert Bussier, George Stocker, Robert Pease, George Sanderson, and W. B. Johns. George Sanderson has lately returned to this city, and is expected to play upon the eleven.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S HEARING—PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Edward Forster and John M. Welcome, two colored men, were before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips to-day at noon, on the charge of having attempted to pass a $20 counterfeit Treasury note.

Charles Hallstock, a bartender at No. 604 Lombard street, testified that the defendants yesterday afternoon entered the tavern and asked for three drinks, tendering in payment therefor a $20 bill, which was refused on the ground of its being been a counterfeit. The proprietor (Gately) was called, and he also pronounced the bill bad.

Welcome asserted its genuineness, and threatened to whip any one who said it was not. Witness then called in Officer Gorman. Forster then picked up the note, and on being searched after the arrest, it was found on his person.

Officer Gorman testified that he made the arrest at three o'clock this morning. He found the note on Forster's person. The defendant said that he had got it from his employer, and also that he had found it. The accused were held in $1000 bail each.

A SET-UP JOB.—Three men, named James Gallen, William Turner, and Samuel Ray, yesterday were before Alderman Dallas and held in $600 bail for a further hearing on the charge of larceny. On Wednesday afternoon last Gallen went into the house of Isaac Shissler, on Maiden lane, near Gray's Ferry road, and engaged the servant girl in conversation. In the meantime Turner slipped into the house by a rear door and stole $200 in cash and a gold watch. Ray was not present at the time, but his having been formerly an employe in the place, and also from statements made by the other two prisoners that he had "set up the job," were considered sufficient grounds for placing him under arrest.

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.—Officer Boyle, of the Tenth district, last night, at Girard avenue and Howard street, encountered two brothers named Alexander and Hannibal Thompson, who were creating a disturbance by divers disorderly acts. The officer told them to cease and go about their business, which injunction they took extremely ill, and, instead of complying with the request, they began abusing him. Blows followed, which wound up in the concussion of the officer's head against a paving-stone. Assistance arriving, they were placed under arrest, and Alderman Shoemaker has bound them over in $800 bail to answer.

STONE-THROWING YOUNG ROWDIES.—The police of the Fifth district arrested yesterday another gang of rowdy boys engaged in the exhilarating but certainly dangerous occupation of stone-throwing. The battle took place at Twenty-first and Delancey Place, and while the fight was going on window panes were not a subject for consideration by a glass insurance company. The names of the young rowdies are Joseph Smith, Henry Gilbert, James Brady, and Samuel Reynolds. Alderman Morrow held each in $300 bail.

GEORGE M. HILL, Esq., was last evening elected President of the American Life Insurance Company, in place of Alexander Whilldin, Esq., who, as President, has faithfully and successfully managed its affairs during the past sixteen years. Mr. Whilldin has been a director of the company since its organization in 1850, and displayed great ability and vigor in that capacity and as chairman of its Finance Committee.

A THIEF ON HIS TRAVELS.—A well-dressed man has been calling at the residences of our citizens on the representation that he is connected with an insurance company, and that he has been sent to examine the property with a view to have effected additional insurance thereon. This pretense is merely a "stall" for the purpose of examining the interior of the houses with the intention of "cracking" them.

INSINUATION OF DISHONESTY.—John Brannon and his son William were arrested yesterday for assaulting another individual (name not stated), who, they asserted, was a sheep thief. The assault took place at Forty-first and Lancaster streets. The father and son were held in $600 bail each by Alerman Clark.

HOMŒOPATHIC HEROES.

The Graduates of the Hahnemann Medical College—The Scene at the Commencement This Morning—The Conferring of Degrees, and Advice to the Newly-fledged M. D.'s.

The annual commencement of the Hahnemann Medical College took place at 12 o'clock this morning in the Academy of Music.

The exercises commenced at 11 o'clock, with the performance of a programme of musical selections by Hassler's Orchestra, and at 12 o'clock the trustees, faculty, and students entered and took seats on the stage. After prayer by Rev. E. G. Brooks, D. D., Professor Koch stepped forward and delivered the farewell address, as follows:—

Valedictory Address by Professor Richard Koch, M. D.

Gentlemen of the Graduating Class:—Jacques, in Shakespeare's comedy, *As You Like It*, says:

—"All the world's a stage,
"And all the men and women merely players;
"They have their exits and their entrances."

You, gentlemen, have arrived at that momentous period when you make your exit from collegiate life and enter the professional. The exit is fraught with pleasant reminiscences of the past, and the entrance clouded with fears of future responsibilities.

Your marked attention to the lectures of the course, your industry in efforts to benefit yourselves by home study, your close application to practical and scientific exercises, must leave you more or less wearied; and like a faithful pilgrim, at last arrived at the much desired point of holy aspiration, you may now exclaim, "Thank God, the task is done."

I rejoice with you, gentlemen, but greet you with no ordinary emotions; for in this greeting I see embodied another less joyful expression of mutual feelings—I mean the enunciation of "Farewell."

You are now in a transitory state; you leave the past and enter the future. Moved by the inspiration of such an hour, and by the solemnity of such an occasion, it will not seem strange in one who has so frequently addressed you to cast a glance upon your past career as students, and to discuss the duties awaiting you.

What have you done? What have you accomplished? You came to our institution by your own selection, not influenced by vague promises, nor by the assurance that a diploma would be guaranteed to you. You knew that what you will receive in a very short time would not be a gift nor a purchase, but a hard-earned reward.

This principle upon which we have acted is, that a scientific attainment of the adherents of Homœopathy is the only sure method to convince those who are at variance with our opinions that our law is true, just and logical.

When scientific men become the representatives of a doctrine, charlatans cannot couch under its wings.

Homœopathy is more than what the vulgar believe, and impostors assert namely, that diseases "have each their record with the cure affixed," and that medicine consists in discovering a symptom and prescribing its remedy, already ascertained and handed down from the experience of others.

Neither can the man with a book in hand and nothing in his head—nor a so-called walking repertory—be styled a scientific practitioner, because when he finds a symptom of the disease, represented by its similar in some proven drug, he prescribes it, not knowing why.

That like cures like any empiric can proclaim to his fellow men—well for him if his opinions are swallowed like his pills—without question, for though he may himself believe what he declares, it might sorely puzzle him to give the true reason why he should hold that belief.

Gentlemen, true Homœopathy admits none such to its ranks; investigation and research are its commands; it is the exercise of judgment, the practice of scientific laws, the medical representative of an advancing age.

Were our system of medicine not of this character it would, instead of ranking with the noblest of sciences, fall below the meanest of arts, and your long, laborious studies, by which you have prepared yourselves for the exercise of your profession, would be unnecessary; the cultivation of anatomy, physiology, and pathology useless.

Let us now take a view of your duties and responsibilities as physicians.

From this day you are travellers on the road of medical science, and as such you must remember that the labors of the past cannot and dare not cease; take heed lest you stumble; look well to the landmarks put up for your guidance by former travellers on this great highway; throw the light of science over dark places, and endeavor to remove stumbling blocks; never walk around them.

Your mission is to relieve suffering humanity; therefore it is your duty to endeavor to be prepared with relief for all cases.

At the present period the utmost activity pervades the science of medicine; it rapidly hastens to its completion. No department is left unexplored. Facts are rapidly developed, tested, and established by positive and reiterated observations and experiments. More than 3000 years have witnessed the progress of medicine; yet you perceive, gentlemen, that it has not reached that *perfection* as a science so indispensable to its completion as an art. Press on, then, graduates; the experience of the past 3000 years is at your service; science in its present high state of development is at your command; the glorious future is open to you. Therefore let not simple results in practice, whether good or bad, satisfy you, but when good, draw your logical inferences, and proclaim the attained conclusions to your professional brethren; when bad, let your busy scalpel and your chemical tests convince you wherein you have erred, so that each failure may be a lesson, and each success a mite given to the storehouse of medical literature. Let me warn you not to fall into the egotistical error of burying with yourself what belongs to the profession. Remember, the profession have, by their recorded experience, enabled you to be what you are, and you must return the favor by adding what discoveries you may now be able to make.

Prepare then, gentlemen, for the great responsibilities which await you, by continued industry and persistent efforts to make your mark in the profession of your choice. Ever aspire higher, and keep steadily in view an honorable elevation. Be ambitious, seek eminence and renown, and remember—"nothing ventured, nothing gained."

Be courteous, generous, and scrupulously honorable in the delicate department which relates to the gentler sex. Woman is at all times deserving of our sympathy, for she is the one who has [illegible] of this life's burden to carry. Think of your mother, and your veneration and love for her will compel you to treat woman with the respect which her essential traits, her love, purity, and self-sacrifice command.

Do not, however, let professional authority lead you to unkindness. Many patients are by the nature of their disease, or through their natural character, mentally so excitable, that unless the utmost caution and tact are used, and sufficient tenderness and indulgence exercised towards the weaknesses and failings which are incident to the malady, you will lose the confidence of your patient, and materially aggravate the condition of the sufferer.

Never draw the attention of the public to yourselves by issuing private circulars, or advertising to public advertisements, promising cures or inviting those afflicted with particular diseases to engage your services. No physician of standing resorts to such means to gain practice.

Never encourage patented apparatus, instruments or nostrums. God's benevolence in gifting man with reason to invent media for relieving suffering is universal, and man should not appropriate it for mercenary purposes.

And now, *Gentlemen of the Graduating Class*, the time has arrived to deliver to you the legal document which entitles you to the rights of a practitioner, but which also severs *our* connection as teachers and scholars.

We proclaim publicly that you are now our professional brethren, and, as such, are henceforth associated with us in the divine privilege of working in our field of usefulness and blessing.

Do not think that because in a short time you may be far from us you will be forgotten, nor that our relations cease. We can and *will* still work together with all our energies, and I hope to see you all here again soon as members of that glorious association, the American Institute of Homœopathy.

Until we meet again, I bid you, in the name of the Faculty, an earnest and affectionate farewell.

May God's blessing be with you and give potency to your endeavors, and in times of difficulty may His aid never fail you.

Once more farewell—with my warmest and most sincere wishes that, wherever your lot may be cast, professional success and individual happiness may accompany you.

The address by Dr. Koch was succeeded by a selection from Mozart, performed by the orchestra, and at the conclusion of which the President of the Trustees of the college then conferred degrees on the graduates. The bouquets, a goodly number of which had been placed on the centre table by the friends of the graduates, were then distributed, and after benediction the audience retired. During the exercises a handsomely framed portrait of the late Dr. Walter Williamson, so long identified with the college, was presented to their *alma mater* by the students, and was received on behalf of the institution with an appropriate speech by Professor Gause.

The following is a list of the names of the graduates and the States from which they hail:

Pennsylvania—Wm. Howard Bigler, A. M.; Charles F. Bingham, Charles D. Crank, Samuel J. Drubelbis, W. F. Edmondson, George Hosfield, Jr., P. E. Harpel, Levi Hoopes, Wm. Henry Keim, G. J. W. Kirk, H. S. Keller, James C. Kennedy, M. B. Morris, Edward J. Pusey, W. H. Romig, M. D.; D. R. Stauffer, E. M. Scheurer, F. W. Thomas, C. M. Thomas, W. K. Williams, J. W. Thatcher.

New York—Charles L. Bonnel, Albert J. Evans, A. L. Fisher, Taylor Lansing, G. E. Morgan, A. G. Peckham, Caleb Beakly Walrad.

Ohio—James M. Armstrong, William H. Corwin, James B. Hall, J. T. Sutphen, Charles Steddom.

New Jersey—Thomas B. J. Burd, Rufus Reed.

Maryland—James A. Fechtig, Albert Hammond.

Vermont—M. W. Hill, P. Marshall, F. H. Packer.

Massachusetts—Eugene Bonaparte Cushing.

New Hampshire—George H. Hackett.

Rhode Island—Charles H. Lawton.

Maine—William H. Knowles.

India—Rev. Amos Abbott.

Louisiana—T. Mathiron.

Michigan—George H. McSin.

Kentucky—John W. Klein.

Illinois—J. R. Pollock, E. H. Stetson.

Indiana—Elijah P. Rogers.

Delaware—L. Woodward.

Cuba—Jose Antonio Terry.

The following States and countries are represented by the entire class:—

Pennsylvania, 57; New York, 15; New Jersey, 10; Delaware, 6; Ohio, 6; Massachusetts, 4; Illinois, Rhode Island, Maine, Vermont, Kentucky, Michigan, Maryland, each 3; Colorado, Louisiana, Indiana, Virginia, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Missouri, and California each 1; Cuba, India, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick each 1.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.

The Coroner's Inquest on the Body of a Newly-born Infant—The Statements of the Mother and the Doctor.

This morning, at 12¼ o'clock, Deputy Coroner Sees held an inquest over the body of a newly-born infant, which was supposed to have been killed by strangulation after birth. The mother is a young girl named Rose Kelley, who resided with a Dr. Hall in Vine street, above Eighth, at the time of her confinement. She was afterwards taken to the Almshouse. She alleges that the child was strangled by means of a piece of twine tied about its neck. The Doctor, however, says that it was a difficult birth, and that the child died by reason of becoming entangled with the umbilical cord. The following testimony was taken:—

Samuel Vanstavern sworn—Took the girl from Vine street to the Almshouse; I asked her whether the child was a girl or a boy; she said she did not know, for she had not seen it; Lieutenant Steinhauer was in the carriage too; I asked her this question twice, and she made the same answer.

Lieutenant Steinhauer sworn—Asked the girl while we were going over where she lived, she said at No 805 Vine street; did not hear Vanstavern ask her about the sex; she said that she had got up at four o'clock in the morning to put something over her; she said she put her cloak over her.

Mrs. Letitia Hubbard sworn—I board at No. 805 Vine street; lived there since about the first of September; did not see the girl often while she lived there; she went out to work early in the morning and did not get back until late at night; when they told me the girl was sick I went to her room and was the first one who saw her: I saw her again when she was in labor; the next time I saw her she was up and had her hair combed; I asked if the child was dead; she said yes, and said she did not know if the child was born dead or died afterwards; the doctor was very kind to her; we had no idea she was in this condition, and she positively denied it herself up to 10 o'clock at night while she was ill; I did not know the doctor before September last.

Rose Kelley, the mother of the child, was sworn and stated that she got up at 4 o'clock and lit a candle; usually got up pretty early; got up then to see where the child was; I found it under the blanket at the farthest end of the bed; it was born about 1 o'clock, so the doctor said; I asked him three times if the child was alive, and he would give me no answer: he said at last to be quiet; I said that the child had been alive, for I had heard it cry; I saw a piece of cord tied around the neck; it was brown, and looked like twine; I examined it, and found it was string, not flesh; it was tied around the neck; the woman who came into my room wrapped the body up in a piece of paper, and did not even wash it; she said, "here's a parcel I've done up for the girl's comfort;" Mrs. Hall came into my room the same morning and told me to clean up my room; did not expect to be taken for a month yet, and so made no preparation; did not ever tell any one that I was in this condition; Mrs. Hall came in with soap and water and told me to get out of bed and fix the room; I did as she said, though I was very sick; I did not suffer very much in the birth, and would not have suffered at all if I had not been treated so cruelly.

Mrs. Hall made a statement to the jury, and said that she cleaned up the room herself; Mrs. Hubbard saw me clean up the bed; I did not know there was anything the matter with the girl; I took the child and wrapped it up, but did not care to have anything to do with it, as I thought that I had been wronged, and I think so yet.

Mrs. Hubbard recalled—Saw Mrs. Hall cleaning the bed, but the most of it was done before I went in.

The jury did not arrive at a verdict, and the case went over until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, at which hour additional testimony will be taken.

INDIGNATION.

A Town Meeting Soon to be Called.

Any one who read the proceedings of Councils as published this morning will not fail to discern that there is much indignation and alarm in those bodies regarding the "commission" bills as there is prevailing at large in this community. It is feared that the prediction of the loquacious member from the Second, Dr. Kamerly, that unless something is done "they (the Legislature) will wipe ye all out." With general unanimity a joint committee was appointed to arrange for a "town meeting" (*vide* our report of the proceedings of Councils in another place, and this body, of which Mr. George L. Buzby is chairman, met this noon to fulfil their duties. There were two opinions, one in favor of an open air meeting in Independence Square, another for a demonstration in a large hall. The latter found most favor. Horticultural Hall was decided upon for the place, and the Mayor selected as the presiding officer. The committee will meet again at half-past 3 o'clock this afternoon, to fix the time for the "Indignation" meeting.

RURAL RESIDENCE AT PUBLIC SALE.—On the 22d of this month will be sold by order of assignee a very desirable country-seat mansion, 15 acres, Village Green, Delaware county, 4 miles from Chester and 1 mile of Knowlton Station on the Chester Creek Railroad. Full particulars at the rooms of the auctioneers, Messrs. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

SHOE STORE ROBBED.—Some time during Wednesday night the shoe store of Bernard Hulseman, No. 761 South Fourth street, was entered by thieves through a rear window, and nine pairs of boots, two pairs of gaiters, and a pair of Balmoral shoes were carried off.

WIFE-BEATER.—Thomas Carney has been held in $600 bail by Alderman McDonald for beating his wife at his residence yesterday, on Somerset street, below Edgemont, Port Richmond.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Church Case.

Nisi Prius—Judge Williams.

The case of the First Reformed Presbyterian congregation, before reported, is still on trial. The relators, those who originally set their faces against the innovation of singing hymns, are offering testimony to show that they, according to the discipline, the constitutional laws of the Church, and the judgment of the Synod of 1868, are the true representatives of the congregation. The trial bids fair to occupy several days.

A Charge of Election Fraud.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

The Court is to-day engaged with the trial of John H. Brill upon the charge of fraudulently altering an election return, forgery, and perjury. The accused is now on the shady side of life's hill, and has for thirty years been a well-known active politician in this city. At last fall election he was appointed by the Board of Aldermen judge of the election in the Sixth division of the Sixteenth ward, and served in that capacity.

It will be remembered that the informal certificate from this precinct, presented to the Board of Return Judges, was the occasion for calling in the legal services of Messrs. Mann and Cassidy, and this provoked the melee in which Shay Nolan was killed. It is alleged by the Commonwealth that the certificate was fraudulently altered by Mr. Brill after it had been signed by the officers at the closing of the polls.

The evidence in such cases is necessarily technical and formal, and although the trial was begun yesterday afternoon it had, at the time of our going to press, proceeded only so far as to prove that the sheriff's proclamation had been issued, that the election was held, that the defendant served as judge of this precinct, that the certificate was signed after the poll closed, and that the original paper filed in the office of the Common Pleas could not be found.

FOURTH EDITION

Proceedings of Congress.

The Case of Mr. Sumner

Prussia and the United States.

Baron Gerolt and the President.

Great Fire in the Oil Regions.

Later from Europe.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

PARIS, March 10.

The Situation at Montmartre

is unchanged. All other portions of the city are quiet. The Government will soon instruct General Paladines to restore order in the turbulent districts.

The Bank of France.

The Bank of France will hereafter publish its returns.

The telegraph lines leading into the city are still unrepaired, and messages are transmitted via Versailles.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, March 10—4·30 P. M.—Consols 91¾ for money and account. Bonds easier. Five-twenties of 1862, 91¾; of 1865, 91½, and of 1867, 90⅝; 10-40s, 88⅜. Erie, 18¾. Illinois Central, 110¾. Atlantic and Great Western, 30.

LONDON, March 10—4·30 P. M.—Cloverseed, 57s.@59s.; Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL, March 10—1·30 P. M.—Cotton dull and easier; uplands, 7¼d.; Orleans, 7⅝d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Common rosin, 6s. 9d.@7s. Linseed, £33@£33 10s. Turpentine, 37s. 6d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Baron Gerolt and President Grant.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, visited the President this morning. The following speech and response were made:—

Baron Gerolt said:—

Mr. President:—I feel most happy to be the bearer of a letter from my most gracious sovereign to your Excellency, conveying the notification that, at the unanimous request of the sovereigns of the German States and of the free cities of Germany, to assume the ancient title of Emperor after the German Empire has been re-established by the union of the German States under one constitution, my august sovereign has considered it as a duty to the common fatherland to accept thankfully this dignity conferred by the confidence of his German confederates upon his Majesty, and his successors on the throne of Prussia.

In having the honor to present his Majesty's letter to your Excellency, it needs no new assurance from me that the Emperor and United Germany desire to maintain, as heretofore, their friendly relations with the Government and the people of the United States, for whose happiness and welfare they have always entertained the most sincere wishes.

The President's Reply.

Baron Gerolt:—The notification which you have conveyed to me relates to an event of great historical importance. The States of this Union which severally bear a relation to the others similar to that which Prussia bears to the other States of Germany, have recently made such sacrifices and efforts towards maintaining the integrity of their common country, for general purposes in peace and war, that they cannot fail to sympathize in similar proceedings for a like object elsewhere.

The new title which has been accepted by your sovereign may be regarded as the symbol and the fulfilment on its part by Germany of that high purpose. The disposition which you express on behalf of the Emperor of United Germany to maintain unimpaired its friendly relations with the Government and people of the United States is heartily reciprocated.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 10.

The French Relief Fund

of the Chamber of Commerce reports the receipts up to this morning at $118,350. Remitted to France, £13,000, including £3000 sent to-day.

The Murphy Homicide.

At the inquest to-day over the body of James Murphy, who died while being conveyed to the station-house by policemen on Saturday night last, Officers Broderick and Hughes testified that Officer Tuomey struck Murphy on the breast and stomach, while four officers had him in charge, and that after the blows were struck Murphy neither moved nor spoke.

Coroner's Inquest.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The Coroner's Jury, in the case of James Murphy, gave a verdict that he died from the effects of a clubbing by officer Tuomey, while conveying him to the Station House on Saturday night last. Tuomey was committed to the Tombs.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Arrived, steamer Westphalia, from Hamburg.

FROM THE STATE.

Destructive Fire at Petroleum Centre.

PITTSBURG, March 10.—At an early hour this morning a fire originated in the Buffalo House at Petroleum Centre, Pennsylvania, which place was composed almost entirely of wooden buildings. The fire spread across the street and on both sides as far south as Aiken's Hall, and north to the bank of the creek, leaving the American House standing. Fifty-eight buildings, dwellings, and stores, besides barns, etc., were destroyed, the fire sweeping five acres clear. Among the heaviest losers are James Rutherford, hardware, entire stock and building, loss $8000; Petroleum House, furniture and building, $10,000; H. C. Wachter, groceries, stock partly saved, $3500; Owen Gaffney, liquors, $10,000. The entire loss is estimated at $150,000.

FROM THE STATE.

Obituary.

ALLENTOWN, March 10.—John H. Oliver, a prominent lawyer and the Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth Pennsylvania district last fall, died in this city at 12 o'clock to-day.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Mr. Howe asked unanimous consent, which was given, to suspend the 35th rule, so that he might present a list of the standing committees of the Senate. The names were heard, when

Mr. Sumner asked that his name might be struck from the Committees on Privileges and Elections.

This request was opposed by Mr. Sherman, but the Senate, on a vote, complied with it.

Mr. Schurz moved that further action on the question of agreeing to committees be postponed.

Mr. Wilson seconded the motion, in the hope that corrections may be made before definite action.

Mr. Schurz then made a speech. He wanted further opportunity to procure a modification. The country knew by this time that there are difficulties in the Republican party, which he wished to reconcile and to calm the excitement growing out of the displacement of Mr. Sumner. He gave at some length his reasons for the motion.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, was in favor of acting on the committees now, as all means of changing the Committee on Foreign Relations had been exhausted.

Mr. Schurz was sorry to hear Mr. Morrill say that. It was not true that Mr. Sumner had refused to entertain social relations with the Executive Department. So far from refusing intercourse with the Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner had declared that he was not only disposed to consult with the Secretary, but would regard him as an old friend. If the President should say that a Senator was not in accord with him on some particular measure, and therefore the Senator should not be on a certain committee, was that a reason why Senators should go on their knees to him?

Mr. Schurz related a conversation he had with the President, in which he volunteered the advice as San Domingo could not pass to drop it, and those who have opposed that measure would rally around him with earnestness. The President did not take the advice, but renewed his efforts on behalf of San Domingo. The prosecution of the San Domingo scheme was at the bottom of this acrimonious feeling against Mr. Sumner and those who oppose San Domingo. It was incumbent on Senators that they should first respect themselves, and when an attempt was made to interfere with their rights they should stand on their dignity. Was it the duty of Senators to disgrace Mr. Sumner because he was objected to by some of the members of the administration? Was it not time they should refuse to take notice of public dinners as being connected with public affairs? Should the Senators or the Republican party sacrifice themselves to the whims of one man?

Mr. Wilson said the great interests of the country would not be promoted by removing Mr. Sumner. He protested against striking, or seeming to strike, a blow at his friend of twenty-five years standing, and who has discharged the duties of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations with signal ability. However efficient Mr. Cameron may be in other respects, Mr. Wilson presumed Mr. Cameron had no special fitness for the place. Hundreds of thousands of pure, thoughtful Republicans have had their hearts wrung by the displacement.

Mr. Edmunds replied that he should be glad to have the last question answered. The only fault to that the majority, by law and expediency, should have their own way. If the minority should have their way, then all would be right for the Senator from Missouri. The majority of the Senate are not disgracing any Senator by removing him from a committee. No one has a right to perpetual service on a committee. The rules provide that there should be a recast of the committees.

It was fit for the majority to select agents who best suited them for the transaction of public business, including confidential relations with the Executive. It was a small matter to make so much noise about. He was reminded of the nursery story that the alarm was given that the sky was about to fall when only a rose had fallen from the bush.

He repudiated the insinuation that the President had interfered to influence the Senate in the composition of the committees.

Mr. Corbett said he would not have advised the displacement of Mr. Sumner, but as the majority has decided otherwise, he thought it their duty to sustain the committee. No good could arise by discussing this question.

Mr. Scott replied to the remarks of Mr. Schurz as to Mr. Cameron, who is absent.

Mr. Schurz disavowed having made any reflection on the character of Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Scott wanted to know what then Mr. Schurz meant by the remark that there were rumors that in the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations the Executive had brought a propelling power unworthy the better days of the Republic.

Mr. Schurz asked whether the Senator had not heard the rumor?

Mr. Scott replied—Not until the Senator from Missouri repeated it.

Mr. Scott said he would not enter into a full defense of his colleague, Mr. Cameron, but as the remarks of Mr. Schurz applied to all who had part in the change of the Committee of Foreign Affairs he denied and repudiated the charge or the insinuation that Senators had been influenced by Executive dictation. He was free to say that if the question were simply between Sumner and Cameron a to the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations, he would vote for Mr. Sumner, but the case was otherwise. When Mr. Sumner was not on such terms with the President and Secretary of State as to warrant confidential communications, the agents of the Senate should be in accord with the Executive Department.

Mr. Schurz explained that he did not charge corrupt means on the part of the President, but it was believed the President used his personal influence to bring about the removal of Mr. Sumner. Were they to give up all their instincts as men and crouch to the President? Was this justice and dignity and independence in office? In a former caucus the Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. Patterson, was sought to be ousted because he was not in accord with the President on the San Domingo question, but he was retained, and no attempt was now made to remove him. Then why remove Mr. Sumner because he was also opposed to San Domingo? The reason assigned for displacing Mr. Sumner, namely, on the ground that Mr. Sumner is not on good personal relations with the President and Secretary of State, was a mere flimsy pretext. Some years ago Mr. Sumner was stricken down in his seat here by a Southern ruffian, and now it was proposed to strike him down in the house of his friends. (Applause in the galleries, which the presiding officer repressed.)

Mr. Howe said they were told that there should be a postponement of the pending question in order that harmony may come, and the people may be heard. He had heard of no despatches in condemnation of the action of the Senate having been received. Why was harmony here disturbed?

Let those by whose instrumentality discord has been produced answer for themselves. For himself, he acted upon his belief of what was right, irrespective of clamor. He thought an expression had been made here by Mr. Schurz which did not become the utterer nor please the hearers.

The Senator from Massachusetts had been chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations for many years. He had been elected to that position every two years, but was that the reason why he should be continued in that position? The Senator was not arraigned for misconduct in the affairs of the committee in the past, but he was displaced for the reason that the personal relations of Mr. Sumner and the Secretary of State were such that they could not communicate on confidential affairs.

The Senator from Massachusetts had refused to give the Secretary of State an answer to an official question.

He (Mr. Howe), for this reason if for no other, thought Mr. Sumner could serve the country better in some other place.

Mr. Sumner replied that the question asked must have been in the slightest whisper. (Laughter.) In reply to Mr. Schurz he said he would not have any Senator crawl, but stand up like a man. He would be glad if all would stand upon the full stature of Republicans, uninfluenced by the will of any man.

Mr. Howe said he understood that Mr. Sumner had mentioned this himself.

Mr. Sumner replied that he knew nothing of it.

Mr. Stewart said there was a simple, plain principle, namely, whether Senators might vote for officers of their choice without having their motives questioned? Senators had a right to say they preferred Mr. Cameron to any other Senator for chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. This was not the first time a man had been beaten for office and had his aspirations disappointed. He believed the business will be more satisfactorily performed by Mr. Cameron than by Mr. Sumner.

House.

Mr. Dawes offered a resolution increasing the number of members on the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to 9, and including within its jurisdiction all the public buildings being constructed by the Government. Adopted.

Mr. Houghton introduced a bill to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands. Referred.

Mr. Conger introduced a joint resolution construing the Internal Revenue act of 14th July, 1870, so as to provide for the admission of animals specially imported for breeding purposes free of duty from the Dominion of Canada. Passed.

Mr. Hill introduced bills to abolish the franking privilege and to repeal the income tax. Referred.

Mr. Randall presented a joint resolution of the Pennsylvania Legislature against further railroad land grants. Referred.

Mr. Moxey, of Louisiana, introduced bills to prescribe an oath of office for the better organization of the District Courts of the United States within the State of Louisiana, for the removal of political disabilities, and for the restablishment of the Monroe Land District of Louisiana. Referred.

Mr. Moxey offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of members on the subject of the construction and maintenance of a complete and effective system of levees on the Mississippi river, with authority to sit during the recess.

Mr. Dawes objected to the last clause of the resolution.

Mr. Moxey explained that the committee would sit without any expense to the Government.

Mr. Dawes remarked that in that case it would be indeed a select committee (Laughter.)

The resolution was modified so as to provide that there should be no expense to the Government in connection with the committee, and so modified it was adopted.

Mr. Finkelnburg introduced bills to authorize and regulate the construction of bridges across the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio rivers, and to amend the act regulating the carriage of passengers by steamships. Referred.

Mr. Dawes introduced a deficiency bill appropriating $141,555, and proceeded to explain how it became necessary. The first item to pay additional clerks in the Pension Office was necessitated by the bill of last session granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812. The next item was for a deficiency of $50,000 in the contingent fund of the House. The necessity of that arose from the fact that since the last appropriation of $15,000 for that fund, made about ten days ago, an additional sum of $16,000 had been paid out under resolutions of the House to contestants for seats, making a gross sum of $114,374 paid from time to time during last Congress to persons who the House has decided had no right to a dollar of it. The item of $6000 for the Scheldt dues was the difference in the rates of gold and paper money on the amount stipulated in the treaty. Another item was for the salary of an Assistant Attorney-General, an office created about two months ago, and not provided for in the general appropriation bills.

Mr. Cox suggested that the House should make allowance not only for pecuniary deficiencies, but for moral, mental, and other deficiencies in the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Dawes retorted, that if Mr. Cox were able to understand plain English he would not have been at any loss to know why the deficiencies provided for in the bill had occurred. To an ordinary comprehension the matter was sufficiently plain.

Mr. Cox replied that to an ordinary comprehension deficiency bills were entirely wrong in principle and in detail, and that somebody ought to challenge them.

Mr. Dawes remarked that Mr. Cox had no occasion to be constantly finding fault with the action of the Committee on Appropriations. There was not a particle of omission on the part of that committee or of the House that had caused the necessity for the passage of the bill.

Mr. Cox remarked that it was the duty of a constitutional opposition to challenge all those bills. He had criticized in the best spirit. Deficiency bills were wrong in principle. Provision ought to be made in advance of the emergencies. It was only in the direst emergencies that bills were permitted. He had done nothing more than his duty.

Mr. Niblack recognized the duty of the opposition to be to oppose everything that needed opposition, but he thought that good taste as well as success in the enterprise itself should perhaps suggest a little discrimination.

Mr. Cox—How does the gentleman know what the bill contains? We challenge it.

Mr. Niblack—I know all about it.

Mr. Cox—Why did you not say so?

Mr. Niblack—Because you got the start of me. (Laughter.)

Mr. Taffe offered an amendment, adding an item of $25,000 for the post office building at Omaha, Nebraska. Adopted.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Hale moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the bill to repeal the duties on salt, and moved that all debate thereon, under the five minute rule, cease in 45 minutes.

Mr. Cobb moved that the House adjourn. Negatived, 88 to 95.

Mr. Kelley argued against limiting discussion, claiming that there was plenty of time, and that the House should not act in hot haste. He thought there should be half an hour allowed for discussion on each amendment.

Mr. Wood remarked that the proposition Mr. Kelley made was in the interest of the opponents of the repeal of the duties on salt and coal. That gentleman wanted discussion on each amendment, and would bring forward the whole tariff bill, comprising many hundred articles, and propose an amendment as to each of them, and make a speech upon it. To gratify that gentleman would be virtually to abandon the interests of the people, and to defeat the will of the House, which was to repeal these duties before it adjourned.

Mr. Kelley intimated that he was quite able to speak for himself.

Mr. Wood replied that they all knew very well that gentleman's capacity not only to speak for himself, but to make the worse appear the better reason, and to resort to parliamentary stratagems to defeat a proper measure. There was really no discussion needed on the two simple propositions to repeal the duties on salt and coal. The people had reached nearly a unanimous decree on that subject, with the exception of those positions of them that were directly and pecuniarily interested in keeping these duties, and the only question for the House to determine was whether it would permit the interest of the whole people to be sacrificed to the pecuniary interest of localities.

The motion to limit discussion to 45 minutes was agreed to—ayes, 98; nays, 82.

The motion to go into committee was then agreed to, yeas 105, nays 74, and the House at 2 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal the duties on salt and on coal.

Mr. Blair, of Michigan, offered an amendment reducing the duty on salt to 10 cents per 100 pounds in bulk and to 16 cents per 100 lbs. in sacks or bags. He said that his opposition to the bill was based upon his unwillingness to go into the question of tariff in this manner.

He did not know the interests of his constituents in the matter of coal and salt from those of the people at large. The friends of the tariff were willing to meet its opponents half way on the subject of the tariff, to let the subject be referred to the proper committee, and to let the proper reductions be made uniformly throughout the country.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, March 10, 1871.

The local money market continues to manifest the same easy condition which has characterized it for the past few weeks. Deposits are well kept up, the opening of spring having reduced the lines but little so far, and rates rule steady but easy to all good borrowers. On call there is a fair business doing at the banks, but they operate with caution, owing to the unsettled condition of the market. Discounts are moderately active, and good paper is in demand at 7@8 per cent.

Gold is rather more active and steady, all the sales ranging from 111⅛@111⅜, closing at ¼.

Government bonds are slightly unsettled, but prices vary but little from those current yesterday.

At the Stock Board there was a large business at an advance. Sales of City 6s, new bonds, at 101⅜@101½.

In Canal shares we notice sales of Lehigh at 35⅝.

Bank shares were dull. Sales of Farmers' and Mechanics' at 126; Northern Liberties at 124; and Bank of Kentucky at 96.

The balance of the list was quiet but firm. Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroad sold at 42 and Dalzell Oil at 50 cents.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$10000 City 6s, New..101⅜	20 sh Reading R.51 1-16
$300 do..........101⅜	1300 do..........51 3-16
$11000 do. prior to '62.103½	100 do....s30. 50⅞
$200 do. prior to '62.103	600 do....s5.51 3-16
$10000 Union Pas new bds.... 70¾	200 do....s5.51 3-16
	100 do...s10.51 3-16
$6000 N Penna 7s... 94	100 do.....s60. 50½
7 sh Far & M Bk.126	1000 do....s5.51 3-16
1 sh Bk N Lib....124	50 sh Leh Val R.... 60⅝
4 sh N Lib Gas... 26	82 sh Minehill R.. 51½
7 sh Cam & Am..116½	10 sh Bk of Ky.... 96

SECOND BOARD.

$9100 City 6s, New.101⅜	25 sh 5th & 6th St... 42
4 sh Leh Nav St.. 35½	9 sh Penna R..... 61¾
100 sh Phil & E R.. 27⅜	7 do........ 61¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅝@115⅞; do. 1862, 112¼@112½; do. 1864, 111⅞@112⅛; do. 1865, 111⅞@112⅛; do. 1865, new, 110⅝@111; do. 1867, do. 110⅞@111⅛; do. 1868, do. 111⅛@111⅜; 10-40s, 109@109¼. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114⅜@114⅝; Gold, 111⅛@111⅜; Silver, 106½@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 830@840; Central Pacific Railroad, 955@965; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 745@760.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881s, 115⅝@115¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1864, 112@112⅛; do. 1865, 112@112⅛; do., July, 1865, 111@111⅛; do., July, 1867, 111@111⅛; do. July, 1868, 111@111⅛; 10-40s, 109⅛@109¼. Gold, 111⅛@111¼. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 6s, 114¼@114½.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111⅜	11·40 P. M.	111⅜
10·03 "	111¼	11·45 "	111¼
10·27 "	111⅜	11·47 "	111⅜
10·40 "	111¼	12·00 M.	111⅛
10·55 "	111⅜	12·12 P. M.	111⅜
11·15 "	111¼		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, March 10.—There is a fair inquiry for Cloverseed, and further sales are reported at 11¼@11½c. A lot of Timothy sold at $6·25. Flaxseed, if here would readily command $2·10 per bushel.

There is no change in Quercitron Bark; we quote No. 1 at $30 per ton.

There is no essential change in the Flour market, the inquiry being confined to the wants of the trade. About 800 barrels changed hands, mostly extra family at $6·50@7 per barrel for Pennsylvania; $6·75@7·50 for Iowa and Minnesota, and $7@7·75 for Indiana and Ohio, including fancy brands at $8@9·50. No change in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

The offerings of Wheat are small—the demand limited. Sales of 2000 bushels at $1·65 for Indiana Red; $1·40 for Pennsylvania do., and $1·80@$1·83 for Western white. Rye is steady at $1·05. Corn is in better request.

Whisky is quiet. We quote Western iron-bound at 93c.

$10,000. $8000, $7000, $5000, AND $4000, TO invest upon Mortgage. Apply to A. FITLER, No. 51 N. SIXTH Street. 3 10 3t*